

Churchill, Eden Arrive in Moscow

WEATHER

Cloudy
And
Cool

Daily Worker



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BIG 4 GIVE PLAN TO CRUSH AGGRESSION

Propose Use of World Air Force, To Form Big 5 Later With France

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (UP).—The big four nations today placed before the world the general outline of a master design for keeping the peace through an international organization backed by the armed might of all member nations and empowered to summon air force units into action whenever "urgent military measures" are required. The master plan, offered for full discussion and debate as a key to achieving the permanent world peace which mankind has sought in vain for many centuries, represented the fruits

of seven weeks of toil by statesmen of United States, Great Britain, the Soviet Union and China.

Admittedly incomplete, it is a compendium of proposals designed to assure that "the sacrifices of this war shall not be in vain."

In the words of President Roosevelt, the aim is to "so organize the peace-loving nations that they may through unity of desire, unity of will and unity of strength be in a position to assure that no other would-be aggressor or conqueror shall even get started" in the future.

PLAN COMPLETE PROPOSALS

The four governments represented at the Dumbarton Oaks talks which brought forth the plan have agreed to take steps as soon as possible to prepare complete proposals that will serve as "a basis of discussion at a full United Nations conference" to be held this winter.

In its present tentative form, the plan proposes establishment of a new league of nations to be known simply as "The United Nations" whose membership shall be open to all peace-loving nations. The organization would be based on the principle of sovereign equality of all such states.

It would consist of a General Assembly of all member nations; an all-powerful Security Council of 11 nations, four or five of which—the United States, Britain, the Soviet Union, China (and later, France)—would be permanent council members and the other six elected by the general assembly for two-year terms; an international court of justice, and an economic and social council of 18 nations to deal with humanitarian aspects of international relations.

The security council would have the primary responsibility for maintaining the peace through pacific, economic or military means on behalf of member nations.

Throughout the proposals, and especially in the section dealing with the use of force, runs the theme that the

(Continued on Page 3)

Soviets Drive Toward Memel; 12 Miles from Baltic Port

—See Page 3

Aachen Sealed Off; New Antwerp Landing

—See Page 2

Cards Win 3-1, Cop Series

—See Page 10

OUTLINE OF PROPOSED WORLD CHARTER

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (UP).—The proposed charter for "the United Nations" would set up:

1. A General Assembly of all peace-loving nations, which would make recommendations for maintaining world peace and security.

2. A Security Council of 11 members which would have full responsibility for determining and taking action to maintain peace through pacific, economic or military means. Permanent members would be the United States, Great Britain, Russia, China and ultimately France. Others would be chosen by the Assembly for two-year terms by two-thirds vote. The Council would have at its disposal air, sea and land forces contributed by member nations of the Assembly. Voting procedure remains to be decided.

3. An Economic and Social Council operating under the assembly to deal with "humanitarian" aspects of international relations.

4. An international court of justice to handle justifiable disputes.

In the event the Security Council decided peace

was threatened, it would have power to:

1. Determine what measures not involving force—such as diplomatic pressure or economic sanctions—would be employed, and call on members of the United Nations to apply them.

2. If force is necessary, order such air, sea or land actions as the situation warrants, including demonstrations of military might, blockade or actual military operations.

Strategic direction of these military forces would be in the hands of a military staff committee made up of staff representatives of the Security Council's permanent members.

The General Assembly, whose decisions would be by two-thirds vote, would make recommendations but would refer questions requiring action to the Security Council.

The Economic and Social Council, of 18 nations selected for three-year terms by the Assembly, would facilitate "solutions of international economic, social and other humanitarian problems and promote respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms."

Don't Wait Till Last Day; Register Now!

Seal Aachen; New Antwerp Landing

ALLIED SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, London, Oct. 9 (UP).—Twin American columns, fighting off five strong counterattacks, sealed off Aachen and its entire garrison today by cutting the last highway out of the city and bridging a mile and a half gap in the Yank siege ring with an impassable curtain of artillery and machine-gun fire. To the west, an Anglo-Canadian amphibious force landed at the backs of the 15,000 Germans on the south side of the Schelde Estuary in a new bid to clear the Antwerp channel, while Canadian troops in a frontal drive

Throngs Mourn At Willkie Bier

Thousands of Americans—young and old, people of all races and beliefs—paid tribute to the memory of Wendell Willkie yesterday as they filed by the body of the statesman who sought one world of peace and abundance for everyone.

The body of Wendell Willkie lay in state before the altar of the Fifth Ave. Presbyterian Church at Fifth Ave. and 55 St. Willkie's face in death was strong and handsome, the face of a man whose political courage and character spoke eloquently even in death.

As grieving messages continued to pour into the Park Ave. apartment of Mrs. Willkie, herself ill, the line of mourners moved slowly along 55 St. and around the corner into the church. No mourners were seated in the church as the procession moved down the aisle, across the altar and out again.

NEGRO MOURNERS

Hundreds of Negro mourners in the great crowd paid tribute to Willkie's major service in the cause of minority groups. They had come to say goodbye to a man who, like themselves, chose issues rather than party lines. They were joined by soldiers of the United Nations, housewives, school girls, the typical American men and women for whose benefit Willkie gave his energy.

The funeral will be held today (Tuesday) at 3 p.m., with the Rev. Dr. John Sutherland Bonnell officiating. Burial in Willkie's home state, Indiana, will await the arrival of Willkie's son, Lt. Philip Willkie of the Navy, now on convoy duty in the Atlantic.

Church Council Greets China

The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America sent a message of greeting yesterday to the National Christian Council of China in observance of the 33d birthday of the Republic of China today.

The Chinese Council has asked the churches of America to join this week with the churches of China in daily prayers, according to Dr. Luman J. Shafer, executive secretary of the Federal Council's commission on a Just and Durable Peace.

fought to hold their two bridgeheads over the Leopold Canal.

To the south, the U. S. Third Army advanced four more miles in its new offensive between Metz and Nancy, capturing four towns and dealing tremendous casualties with the support of combined artillery and aerial fire-power.

Driving southward three miles, an American tank and infantry column forming the upper prong around Aachen moved from Alsdorf through Bardenberg, capturing that town, and reached the outskirts of Weurselen, three miles northeast of Aachen.

An infantry column from east of Aachen struck north and cut the Aachen-Julich road, one of Adolf Hitler's super highways and the enemy's main avenue to and from Aachen, at a point north of Haaren.

The landing on the Schelde Estuary by Canadian troops and British assault-boat crews was made in strong force shortly after Sunday midnight. Opposition was reported light and good progress was being made, with two bridgeheads established in the area of Hoofdplatt, seven miles west of Ter-Neuzen and an equal distance east of the Schelde's debouchment into the North Sea.

The American Third Army in Eastern France had pounded to within 26 miles of Germany's vital Saar coal basin, and late today battled into the streets of Létricourt, 25 miles northeast of Nancy, taking more than 2,000 prisoners.

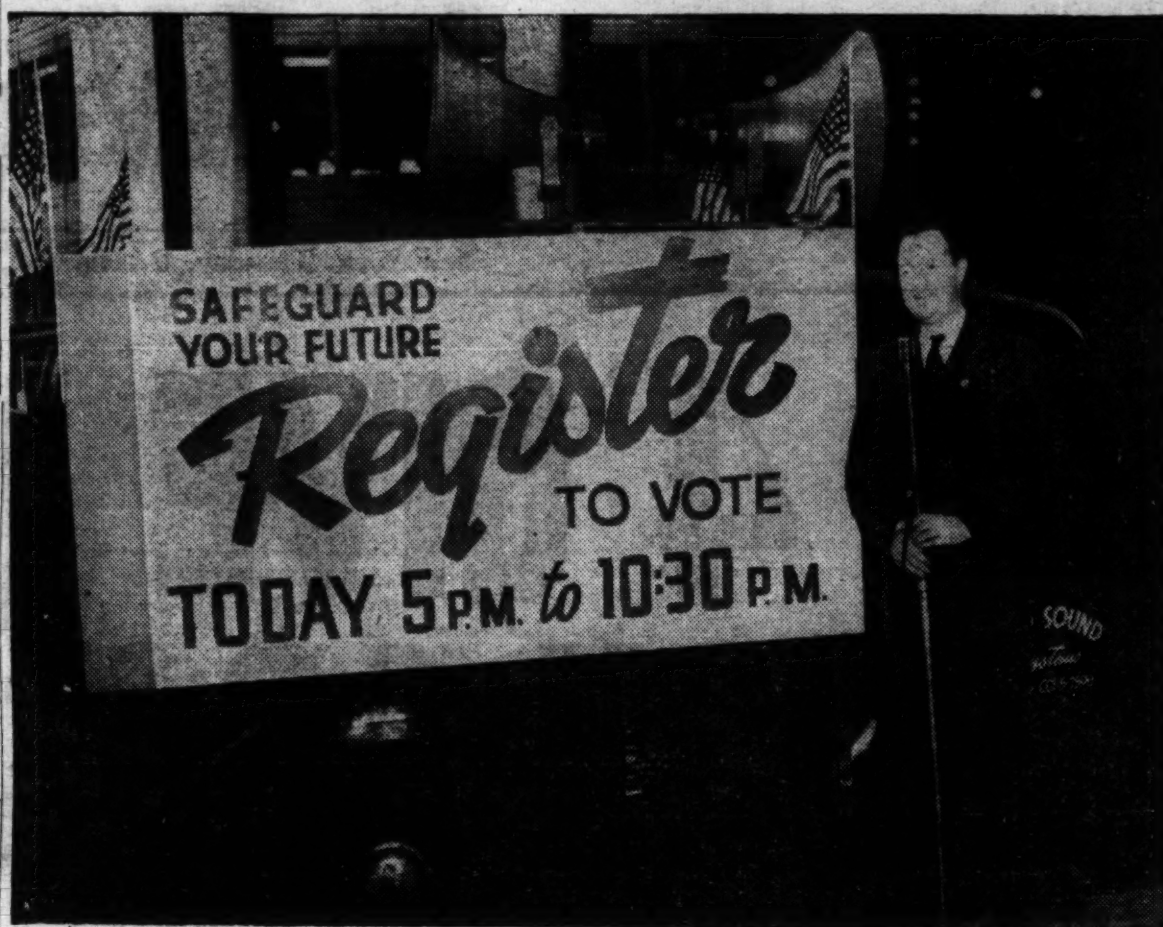
French troops on the south were reported making inch-by-inch progress through the steep woods south of Le Thillot. More than 1,500 Germans were killed or captured from Friday through Sunday in this section, and one column was wiped out in the mouth of Belfort Gap.

Mark 33d Year Of Chinese Republic

Today the world celebrates Double Ten—the 33d anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Republic.

On Oct. 10, 1911, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, China's first president, pledged that the nation would henceforth follow the Three People's Principles—national integrity, democracy and the people's welfare.

On Oct. 10, 1944, the people of all the United Nations look to China—one of the Big Four—to carry through this program.



Rousing New Yorkers for Registration:

C. B. Baldwin of the CIO Political Action Committee summons the city to get to the registration booth today to qualify for voting. Later, he and truck joined a parade which toured from Columbus Circle to City Hall reminding the city that this is the first day of a registration period that ends Saturday. By the way, did you register yet? Do it today. Polls open 5 to 10:30 p.m. daily, except Saturday. Saturday it's 7 a.m. to 10:30 p.m.

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Thousands at Polls on 1st Registration Day

New York City voters started to stream to the polls yesterday at 5 p.m. to register. At 6 p.m., some polling places were already packed in downtown New York. Registration in the city continues all through the week, from 5 p. m. to 10:30 p. m.

Republican newspapers in the city yesterday afternoon indicated that Dewey supporters are banking on a registration of no more than 2,700,000 civilians and about 350,000 soldiers, giving a total figure of 3,050,000 as compared with the 3,390,000 who were registered in 1940. New York City gave FDR a majority of over 700,000 then and he carried the state by 225,000.

Should the city vote be cut by three to four hundred thousand, the reduction in FDR's majority may be sufficient to give the state to Dewey, the GOP believes.

Negro Troops in Italy Take Ripa

ROME, Oct. 9 (UP).—American troops of the Fifth Army today showed the Germans northward from Barbarolo and the heights of Mount Castellazi and pounded their way to within 10 miles of Bologna.

Negro troops of the American 92nd Division captured Ripa, eight miles north of Viareggio on the Ligurian coast, and other elements crossed the Serra River to enter Seravalle.

3 Fla. Negroes Electrocuted

Yesterday morning Florida kept faith with the mob to whom Col. E. D. Vestal, militia commander, pledged on Aug. 31: "They will be electrocuted."

James Davis, 16, Freddy Lee Lane, 19, and James Williams, 26, were electrocuted in the Raiford State Prison. They had been tried and convicted of "rape" and sentenced to death, all within 80 minutes on the last day of August.

The "trial" was held without a jury, which is permitted under Florida law where there has been a confession.

The courtroom was closed to all but about 20 chosen persons. No Negroes other than the defendants were in the courtroom, and Negro leaders were told by the sheriff to warn their people to stay off the streets.

Governor Holland set the week of Sept. 18 as the date of execution.

On Sept. 14 a Florida attorney was retained by the defendants, and the International Labor Defense. He filed an appeal in Gainesville from the death sentences.

Tom Watson, Attorney General of Florida, filed a motion to dismiss this appeal on the grounds that any appeal in this case was "frivolous."

Argument of Watson's motion was set for Sept. 25 in Tallahassee.

In the meantime, Klan meetings were held near Tallahassee and in other cities, after which it is understood that any attorney defending the boys would suffer serious consequences.

Subsequently the attorney who filed the appeal withdrew from the case.

When Watson's motion to dismiss the appeal was heard by the Florida Supreme Court on Sept. 25, no lawyer had been found who was ready to represent the defendants in court and withstand the pressure of the Klan.

In the absence of any defense attorney, Mary Kogge, a young white girl, appealed to the Supreme Court, in behalf of the Florida Committee for the Preservation of Legal Rights, to deny the motion to dismiss the appeal, and to postpone consideration of the motion until counsel could be found who would defend the Gainesville boys in court.

The Supreme Court dismissed the appeal.

Soviet Paper Hits Vatican 'Soft Peace' Aim

MOSCOW, Oct. 9 (UP).—The Soviet publication War and the Working Class charged today that the Vatican was actively supporting fascism in Europe and was seeking to arrange a compromise peace to save Germany from an approaching catastrophe.

The trade union publication said that "peace maneuvers of the Vatican are becoming more active as the situation of the Hitlerites becomes more difficult and approaches catastrophe."

It said that the Vatican must understand that the Catholic masses are imbued with a hatred of fascism through bitter experience but "nevertheless, the Vatican not once openly condemned Hitler, Goering, Himmler or other organizers of mass murders for looting and destruction of human culture, but is even appealing for mercy and forgiveness for the Hitlerites."

The article, signed by D. Petrov and was in response to a reader's question for a clarification of foreign reports dealing with Vatican policies.

"The sinister shadow of Vatican foreign policy lies across the history and origins of the second World War," the article said. "In May, 1939, Pope Pius XII energetically prepared to call a conference of the five powers—England, France, Germany, Italy and Poland—under the Vatican's leadership."

"Osservatore Romano (semi-official Vatican newspaper) agitated for an alliance of these powers because they feared the possibility of an international agreement against Hitler."

The article charged that the Vatican "swung the church behind Mussolini," supported Generalissimo Francisco Franco during the Spanish war, appealed "for mercy

and forgiveness" for the Hitler clique, and has given "unlimited support" to other fascist and pro-fascist European leaders.

"The Vatican's great activity in foreign affairs in recent months cannot fail to attract the attention of public circles," the article said, pointing out that Pope Pius XII was granting daily audiences to Allied officers, soldiers, bishops and diplomatic ministers and creating the impression "that the Catholic Church's main activity is concentrated in foreign affairs."

PEACE PLEA CITED

The magazine quoted a peace appeal by the Pope in January, 1943, in which the Pope urged that "the conquered shouldn't suffer from the victors," and said "such a statement at the time the Hitlerites' plans for conquest failed is quite obvious."

The article went on to assert

that while the Vatican was seeking to obtain a compromise peace for Germany it officially states it has been following a policy of strict neutrality toward all belligerents.

"However, such statements cannot calm those circles which have been attentively watching statements by the Pope and Papal press, because neutrality toward a murderer and his victims is more than a strange neutrality."

"The Papal Nuncio, Cardinal Pacelli, who is now Pope Pius XII, in 1930, suggested that the church come closer to Hitler and prepare the ground for a coalition Government of Catholics and National Socialists," it said. "When Hitler came to power, Pacelli, as state secretary, ordered the leader of the Catholic Center Party, Kaas, 'not to come out' against Hitler, even if it meant the dissolution of the Center Party."

Red Army 12 Miles from Memel

Big 4 Give Plan to Crush Aggression

(Continued from Page 1)

constitutional processes of member nations shall be followed. Thus, were the United States called upon to make a certain contribution of armed forces to put down aggression or threat of aggression, special agreements would be negotiated and these would be subject to ratification by Congress.

The tentative proposals leave certain questions yet to be solved. These probably will be resolved at talks on a "higher level"—presumably involving President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Winston Churchill, Premier Joseph Stalin and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. It appeared that such talks are imperative, inasmuch as completed proposals must be ready before the plan can be submitted to a full United Nations conference.

One of the biggest questions to be resolved is that of voting procedure in the security council if one of the permanent members should become party to a dispute. The question is whether such a member could block or veto the decisions of the other permanent members.

THE QUESTIONS

Other questions remaining to be solved, according to an authoritative spokesman, include:

1. What shall be done with the old League of Nations?
2. Where shall headquarters of the new world organization be located?
3. Should the statute establishing an international court of justice continue the present court with modifications or should it provide for a new court?
4. What shall be done with the mandate system of the old League of Nations?
5. When, how and where shall American forces be committed?

It is understood that Secretary of State Cordell Hull soon will start another series of bi-partisan conferences with Senate members to determine how far he can go in saying that the Senate is prepared to approve an agreement that would empower the executive to commit certain forces outside the United States.

Undersecretary of State Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., head of the U. S. delegation at the Dumbarton Oaks talks, said in a statement that the conversations were characterized throughout "by a spirit of complete cooperation and great cordiality among all participants, the proof of which is evident in the wide area of agreement covered in the proposals."

"The few questions which remain for further consideration, though important, are not in any sense insuperable," he said, "and I recommend that the necessary steps for obtaining agreement on these points be taken as soon as possible."

DEAL WITH AGGRESSION

The Dumbarton Oaks proposals went into considerable detail on the question of employing force to thwart aggression or any act that would disturb world peace.

If a dispute cannot be settled by negotiation, mediation, conciliation, arbitration or judicial processes, the Security Council would be empowered to determine what diplomatic, economic or other non-military measures should be employed to back its decisions and to call on members of the organization to apply such measures.

If the council considers such measures inadequate, it should be empowered to "take such action by air, naval or land forces as may be necessary to maintain or restore international peace and security."

Member nations should make available to the council, "on its call and in accordance with a special agreement or agreements concluded among themselves," such armed forces and facilities necessary to maintain peace. These agreements should govern the numbers and types of forces to be provided, should be subject to approval by the council and to ratification by the signatory states "in accordance with their constitutional processes."

When "urgent military measures" are necessary, members should make available "national air force contingents for combined international enforcement action." The strength of such units and plans for combined action should be determined by the council with the aid of the "military staff committee"—an international high command composed of staff chiefs of the council's five permanent members—and in accordance with special agreements ratified by the signatory states.

The "military staff committee" would be responsible under the council for the strategic direction of any armed forces placed at disposal of the council.

It also would advise and assist the council on all other military questions, including regulation of armaments and possible disarmament.

OBLIGATIONS

An authoritative spokesman said the document envisions two kinds of obligations with respect to the use of force—one a general obligation to contribute force and the other an obligation to make a specific arrangement for supplying specific forces.

"Once a charter is drawn up and ratified," he said, "There will be no doubt as to our furnishing forces. The question then will be the specific details—what kind of forces and how many, and should they be called into action by the council without express approval of Congress each time. We ourselves must decide under our constitutional processes how far we are willing to go in these specific arrangements."

He indicated the proposals, if adopted, would commit a nation to the general policy of supporting the new organization with force, the same as the Connally resolution put the United States on record as favoring participation in an organization backed by force.

Separate specific agreements would be subject to separate Senate ratification.

The spokesman also revealed that prior to the Dumbarton Oaks talks, Hull did not reach an understanding with the various congressional groups on how American forces could be called into action. Hull now must start a second phase of discussion with the Senators and Congressmen and seek an understanding before the full United Nations conference, on how far the United States is prepared to go.

The spokesman confirmed that the air force proposal was a result of the Soviet Union's original suggestion for a separate international air force.

Another provision proposes that until the international organization comes into full being—particularly with respect to the section dealing with use of force—the four signatories to the Moscow declaration (United States, Britain, the Soviet Union and China) shall consult with one another or with member "United Nations" with a view to taking whatever joint action is necessary to maintain peace.

LONDON, Oct. 9 (UP).—Soviet troops today smashed to within 12 miles of the great Baltic port of Memel. Annexed to East Prussia in 1939, and drove to within six miles of East Prussia's northeastern border in a swift advance along the north bank of the Niemen River.

In the Balkans, Soviet troops advanced 17 miles across the Hungarian plains to within 57 miles southeast of Budapest by capturing Tisza-Foldvar. They also drove to within 11 miles southwest of the great rail junction of Debrecen by seizing Hadju-Szoboslo.

Unchecked by the Germans, the Red Army captured more than 300 towns and settlements on the fifth day of its great new Lithuanian offensive and narrowed to 12 miles the escape corridor for more than 100,000 German troops in Latvia, Moscow's operational war bulletin revealed tonight.

Gen Ivan C. Bagramian's 1st Baltic Army drove to within striking distance of the last railroad in German hands which runs from the Latvian port of Leipaja to Memel, the communique revealed, and virtually sealed the fate of Germany's battered Baltic armies in a drive that all but reached the Baltic Sea.

BALTIC FLEET

Moscow dispatches said that the Red Banner Baltic Fleet now controlled the Baltic from Leningrad bay to Ventspils.

While Bagramian's forces smashed toward Memel, Gen. Ivan D. Cherniakhovsky's 3d White Russian Army smashed forward relentlessly toward East Prussia in a drive to envelop Germany's easternmost province from the north.

Advancing along the Niemen River Cherniakhovsky's troops captured Jurbaskas, 33 miles east of the big Prussian rail junction of Tilsit.

In the battle for Riga, Soviet troops captured several inhabited localities on the Latvian capital's eastern approaches, including Jaunzemle, 13 miles northeast.

Red Army forces in Hungary raised their three-day prisoner total to 8,220 enemy troops captured. They also seized more than 100 towns and settlements.

World Security Plan Non-Partisan—Hull

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—Secretary of State Cordell Hull emphasized today that the four-power plan for world security represented the political "non-partisan" thinking of American leaders. He pleaded that future discussions be kept at that level.

Hints Ruling Against Motion For Mistrial in Sedition Case

By ART SHIELDS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—Justice Eicher today indicated impatience with "Silver Shirt" Pelley's demand that a mistrial be declared in the Nazi plot trial because President Roosevelt scored Silver Shirt rebalancing in his radio address last Thursday.

Attorney for Gerald B. Winrod, the "Kansas Hitler," the pro-Nazi National Workers Leaguers of Detroit, West Coast Bundists and other fascists had joined in the mistrial motion presented by William Powers, the Silver Shirts' counsel.

Justice Eicher reserved decision till Wednesday, but the court picked up a remark by John Jackson, Winrod's counsel, who said that the President had "prejudged" the case by repeating the charges made in the indictment.

"Wherein?" asked the court, "is the prejudice requiring drastic action if the statements complained of are the same as those of the indictment?"

"Here is a statement coming from the Chief Executive, the



Nazi prisoners are being herded through Uebach by these Yanks in a jeep. Wrecked buildings in the background show marks of the battle, now raging at Aachen to the south.

Churchill, Eden With 50 Aides in Moscow

LONDON, Tuesday, Oct. 10 (UP).—Radio Moscow announced early today that Marshal Joseph Stalin had conferred with Prime Minister Winston Churchill.

LONDON, Oct. 9 (UP).—Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden arrived in Moscow today to confer with Premier Joseph Stalin and Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov on plans to put the final Allied squeeze on Germany and to solidify a basis for Allied post war cooperation.

It was understood that coordination of Allied offensives in western Europe, on the eastern front, in the Balkans, the Baltic states and the Mediterranean would be a major topic, and that a wide range of political and military questions, including the Soviet union's relations with Poland, would be included.

United States Ambassador to the Soviet Union W. Averell Harriman, will represent President Roosevelt at the conference.

Churchill's arrival coincide with the publication of the Dumbarton Oaks postwar security plan, and it



Winston Churchill. Anthony Eden was understood that Churchill, Eden, Stalin, Molotov and Harriman would discuss points which the plan left unsettled.

The importance of the Moscow conference was emphasized by the fact that about 50 aides accompanied Churchill and Eden, including Field Marshal Sir Alan Brooke, chief of the Imperial General Staff, and Gen. Sir Hastings Ismay, chief of staff to Churchill in the Prime Minister's capacity of Minister of Defense.

Churchill had arrived only recently in London from his Quebec conference with the President.

Deputy Prime Minister Clement Attlee interrupted an important debate in the House of Commons to announce Churchill's arrival, shortly after Radio Moscow had revealed it.

Attlee took pains to say that the visit was a sequel to the Quebec conference and that it was held with the full approval of the United States. It was Attlee who announced that Ambassador Harriman would represent the United States.

Opposes Liquidating Axis Industries

By United Press

German and Japanese industries must be retained, although under effective controls, it was urged by Eugene P. Thomas, president of the Foreign Trade Council, in opening the council's three-day convention in New York.

superior officer of the Attorney General and the Department of Justice. It would obviously be inconsistent for the Executive of the Department to prosecute the case unless he believed it to be well grounded."

(This hint of the court's probable ruling thinned the press table, which was crowded for the first time in months. The trial, it seemed, was not to be killed, as some editors had guessed.)

Abuse of President Roosevelt marked the argument of Pelley's mouthpiece, Powers.

Powers smeared the Warm Springs Foundation for paralysis sufferers. This is a favorite fascist device.

"Witnesses well known to Ford and General Motors" will come into court to "expose" the Foundation, he asserted.

Henry Lefebure, business manager of the National Catholic Welfare Conference in Washington, testified to getting Silver Shirt literature by mail gloating over the Japanese raid on Pearl Harbor and predicting America's defeat.

Your War Job Today: Registration

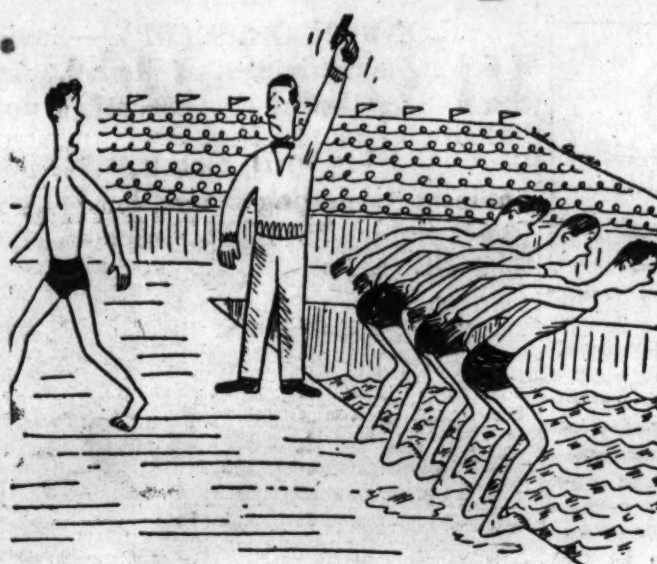
Registration week started yesterday in New York City. Here are the facts:

DATE: Oct. 10, 11, 12 and 13, from 5 p.m. to 10:30 p.m. Oct. 14, from 7 a.m. to 10:30 p.m.

PLACE: At the polling place in your own election district. Addresses will be posted in all apartment houses.

WHO REGISTERS: Every citizen who has lived one year in the state, four months in the city and 30 days in the election district before Election Day, Nov. 7.

FIRST VOTERS: If you have not voted before, you must bring evidence of age and school diploma to prove literacy. If you haven't got a school diploma, you must take a literacy test at a designated school in your neighborhood. The registrar at the polling place or local political leaders will tell you where to go for the literacy test. You can take a literacy test seven times in the course of the week.



"I just remembered. I've got to register."

- 1 Register yourself and see that your family also registers.
- 2 Call, visit or write all your friends and relatives, urging that they register and check with them.
- 3 Get after everyone in your shop or office to register and check with them until they do.
- 4 Talk to your neighbors, shopkeepers, milkman, urging that they register.
- 5 Go through your own apartment house and check with every family as to whether its eligible members have registered.

WHERE TO GO TO HELP: Report to your nearest American Labor Party or International Workers Order or Communist Political Association club, or to any other organization working to get out the vote to volunteer your services. If you want to assist the ALP to get out the vote, you can get the address of the local club by calling the headquarters in your county. Here are the phone numbers:

Manhattan: MUrray Hill 3-3998
Brooklyn: TRIangle 5-0070
Queens: JAMAica 6-4580
Bronx: JErome 6-8171

Miners in 3 Penn. Counties Organize for FDR

WASHINGTON, Pa., Oct. 9.—Over 150 soft coal miners from Washington, Fayette and Greene counties have banded together into a "Committee to Reelect Roosevelt," in a meeting held at Gibson Hall, Bentleyville, Pa. The committee is chiefly composed of leaders of 20 mine locals in the three counties. These leaders played a major part in Presidential elections of the past. Many of them were delegates to the recent Mine Workers convention at Cincinnati where the pro-Roosevelt sentiment was stifled by the John L. Lewis machine.

Speaker after speaker was lustily cheered at the Bentleyville meeting as they recounted the achievements of the coal miners under Roosevelt. A steering group of six was elected with instructions to extend the influence of the committee to include all miners in the western Pennsylvania area.

Calls to the other miners have already been sent and a meeting was scheduled for next Sunday, at which time they will plan to bring the full political force of the miners behind Roosevelt in western Pennsylvania. Plans already laid down include a mass miners' demonstration in the area, for which invitations to speak have been extended to Vice-President Henry A. Wallace and Harold Ickes.

Used Special Explosive

Special high explosives were provided by Army Ordnance for the engineers who blasted an eight-foot concrete and steel wall on one invasion beach in southern France.

Actors Parade For Registration

More than 100 leading actors, actresses and chorus girls reminded citizens of the first day of registration week by parading down Broadway from Columbus Circle to City Hall in a colorful cavalcade of horse-drawn vehicles.

There the performers, who came in costumes of the plays they are currently working in, were greeted by Mayor LaGuardia, who made a radio appeal to all citizens to register and vote.

Henry Kaiser, chairman of the Non-Partisan Association for Franchise Education, and Louis Calhern, star of Jacobowsky and the Colonel, joined the Mayor, each making a personal appeal for a large registration.

Among leading artists in the cavalcade were Annabella and Oscar Karlweis, Benny, Hilda Simms, Canada Lee, Muriel Smith, Joy Hodges, Viola Keats, Sidney Blackner, Lois Wilson, Imogene Carpenter, Anita Alvarez.

Political Snapshots

AN UNAMERICAN DEWEY CABINET

Look magazine, devotedly backing Thomas S. Dewey for president, suggests a cabinet for him which "does not contain a Catholic, Jew or a woman." Reason: Look does not think a Catholic, Jew or woman can be found in all America among the best qualified for cabinet posts—an insight into the Dewey-minded. Leading the Look list is John Foster Dulles, international cartel lawyer who defended the interests of Franco, suggested for Secretary of State. Look would also do away with the labor character of Department of Labor by making it "Department of Labor and Social Welfare."

SOCIAL WORKERS MOBILIZE FOR FDR

The Social Workers Nonpartisan Committee, headed by Edward C. Lindeman, Professor of Social Philosophy at the New York School of Social Work, Columbia University, appealed to 100,000 social workers throughout the country to vote FDR's reelection. Co-signers of the appeal included more than 150 nationally prominent social workers, who pointed to FDR's splendid record in promoting "human welfare."

ASK ACTION ON JIMCROW COLONEL

Disciplinary action against Col. J. P. Edgerly, Ft. Benning, Ga., who has refused to carry out the War Department's ban on segregation in Army post exchanges, theaters and buses, was requested by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in a letter to Under Secretary of War, Robert Patterson. Walter White, NAACP secretary, said Col. Edgerly threatened Negro soldiers with reprisals if they acted in accord with the War Dept. directive.

FURRIERS PLEDGE 100,000 FDR VOTES

The CIO Furriers Joint Council has taken the pledge. Members voted to bring out 100,000 ballots for Roosevelt by the simple process of first getting themselves, then enlisting 10 others.

QUILL WARNS OF GOP ISOLATIONISM

City Councilman Michael J. Quill, president of the CIO Transport Workers Union, charged in a radio address Sunday that election of a Republican administration would "give aid and comfort to advocates of isolationism and a negotiated peace."

Leaders in All Fields Pay Tribute to Willkie

Headed by President Roosevelt, Americans from all walks of life, Republicans and Democrats paid tribute to Wendell Willkie following his death Sunday morning. In London, Moscow, China and India, newspapers noted his passing in front page headlines and paid tribute to him as a great, far-seeing statesman and champion of progress and freedom.

Typical tributes by leaders of American life:

MAYOR LA GUARDIA—Mr. Willkie's death comes as a shock to the entire country. Mr. Willkie had acquired an important place in the leadership in this country. His death is a great loss at the time, when clear thinking and courageous leadership are much needed. The people of the City of New York extend their heartfelt sympathy to his family.

BERNARD M. BARUCH—This came as a terrible shock. Only three weeks ago he came to Port Washington to spend the weekend with me. The thing that impresses most about him was not his ability but the intelligent position he had taken in formulating international peace. That was his greatest contribution and in that respect his thinking was the closest to that of Woodrow Wilson—and I feel deeply about that.

PHILIP MURRAY—The nation suffers a great loss in the death of an outstanding citizen and a great statesman. Labor in America has come to have great admiration for Wendell Willkie. His broad understanding of national economic problems together with his great knowledge of international affairs gave to the nation faith in his type of leadership. The organized workers of America extend their sympathy to the bereaved family of Mr. Willkie. fdso

SENATOR JOSEPH H. BALL of Minnesota—Wendell Willkie was one of the greatest Americans of our time. His fundamental liberal philosophy and his courageous fighting heart will be sorely missed in the trying months and years ahead for the United States and the world.

RUSSELL DAVENPORT—Freedom has lost her greatest champion. Wendell Willkie's vision of what America means, rose above party, to open up vistas which, as yet, most of us have failed to understand. As one who has worked closely with him in the advocacy of his beliefs, I dedicate myself to the cause for which he fought. And

I know that the millions who loved him and believed in him will never let that cause die.

HARRY BRIDGES—Wendell Willkie was the only man in America who has proved that he would rather be right than President. The greatness of character which kept him above partisanship at the cost of losing the leadership of his party was an asset the nation can ill afford to lose.

CHANNING H. TOBIAS, Senior Secretary of the Negro Department, National Young Men's Christian Association Council—In the passing of Wendell Willkie as an American I grieve the loss of a great statesman. As a Negro I grieve the loss of the most courageous outspoken champion of the rights of my people since Lincoln.

SIDNEY HILLMAN—The untimely passing of Wendell Willkie comes as a profound shock to all the liberal forces of America and the world. It deprives all forward-looking men and women of one of the most forceful protagonists of all things which they believe. We have lost a great American and the world one of its shining citizens.

In his radio broadcast Sunday night Drew Pearson said that if Wendell Willkie had lived, he would have come out for Roosevelt. He quoted Willkie as saying:

"I have been trying to choose between these two men. On one hand is a young man whose public pronouncements sound all right. But when I look behind him and see who are supporting him I get worried. A man is judged by the company he keeps and I don't see how I can go for Dewey."

"On the other hand is a man whose political activities I don't particularly like. But when I look at his record, I have to admit that in the field of foreign relations and human rights and the things I stand for, his record is essentially and consistently right. And I have to confess that I am drawn more and more to him."

The American bar has lost one of its greatest members, the National Lawyers Guild said in a tribute to Wendell L. Willkie.

The Guild statement, signed by Robert W. Kenney, president, and Martin Popper, secretary, called attention to Willkie's contributions, as a lawyer, to democracy and to the rights of minorities.

News Capsules

Love Is Hardheaded

At Birmingham, England, Peter Tierman, 48, was hauled into court for breaking a pint bottle on the head of his landlady, lacerating her scalp. "This woman is madly in love with me and she followed me wherever I went so I had to give her a tap to get rid of her," Tierman explained to the magistrate. He was found guilty and fined. Before he could reach into his pocket, the landlady, Mrs. Rose Clive came forward and paid the fine. "I had to do it," she said, "Mr. Tierman has always behaved like a gentleman toward me."

At Kansas City, Kan., Pvt. Harley Collins, on furlough from Camp Rucker, Ala., showed his wife how to make a booby trap. He tripped, after he had completed it, and set it off. He sustained minor injuries on his left leg.

Lt. Comdr. Robert Montgomery, former film star went on the inactive list yesterday. The 42-year-old actor served as a U. S. Naval attaché in London and before that spent more than a year in the South Pacific.

Mrs. William Ehrensall, of Woodmere, L. I., who sold 1,097 war bonds in the Fifth War Loan Drive last summer has been commissioned a Brigade by the War-Finance State General of the Blue Star Committee of New York. She hopes to better her sales record in the Sixth drive which starts Nov. 20.

At Indiantown Gap, Pa., Pfc. Alton B. Kappenbert who won the Congressional Medal of Honor for single-handedly routing a whole Nazi platoon in Italy last February will be honored a second time when he receives the War Cross from the Italian Government. Col. E. H. Tallaferrro, Jr., commanding officer at Indiantown Gap, will make the presentation on behalf of the Italian government.

At Los Angeles, the 10,000th Flying Fortress, "Ten Grand," came off the assembly line. The The Aircraft War Production Council also announced the Army took the delivery of the 9999th B-17 four engine bomber from Douglas Aircraft Co. and No. 10,000 from Boeing in Seattle and No. 10,001 from Lockheed in Burbank, Calif.

The 'Big Lie' Gets Bigger and Bigger

By GEORGE MORRIS

Deceit and downright fakery, are the only words that could really describe Governor Thomas E. Dewey's speech at Charleston, West Va., Saturday night. Dewey sought to blow new life into the false issue of "free enterprise" that the Republicans have raised in this campaign.

The Governor charged that "the New Deal is developing its own form of corporate state" and that the Federal government "now owns and operates one fifth of the manufacturing plants of this country." Dewey referred to 55 government corporations with productive assets amounting to 27 billion dollars.

Lie No. 1. The government does not own a fifth of the manufacturing plants. The government does own a fifth of the country's productive capacity.

Lie No. 2. These plants are not in competition with what Dewey calls "free enterprise." The bulk of these plants were built as a war necessity and they are operated very profitably by private interests. Faced with the war and the urgency of turning out war supplies, the government had the alternative:

Either to rely upon private capital's capacity to finance the new enterprises and "postpone" fighting the war for years, or indefinitely.

Or to take the situation in hand and finance the construction that had to be carried out almost overnight.

GOVERNMENT ACTED

Private interests neither had the immense capital—required, nor would they sink their funds into temporary or questionable industries such as explosive, airplane, tank, gun and chemical plants or the new synthetic rubber factories. The government only entered the fields where private interests refused or couldn't enter. Does Dewey put the "sacred" principle of keeping the government out of any economy above victory?

Apparently this is his position for he regarded a goal of 50,000 planes a year as fantastic. The 50,000 would have been fantastic had the government not invested \$3,300,000,000 to expand the aircraft plants. Today we are producing 100,000 a year.

Furthermore, Dewey overlooked the little detail that a special committee of the government is already working on finding private customers for all the plant capacity that can be converted to peacetime production. The same holds for the vast amount of equipment that the government bought for manufacturers because owners were unable to invest or thought it was more profitable to let the government make the investment.

FAILS TO SUGGEST

Dewey might have contributed to campaign discussion if he had said what he thinks ought to be done with the government-owned plants, whether he agrees with some of his most prominent backers in the ranks of business who would have them sold for a song or scrapped.

Lie No. 3: Dewey charges that the administration "bungled its way into conversion" and that it not fit to lead in the program of reconversion. Apparently, the Republican candidate is disappointed because America did meet the test as the "arsenal of democracy." But if everything didn't turn out black he insists on saying that it is black

anyway, with all the power of the radio networks and the McCormick-Patterson - Hearst - Scripps - Howard Axis.

Lie No. 4: Dewey charges the administration with restricting "free enterprise." He hopes that the people have forgotten those dark days when Roosevelt saved dying business. Hoover, the master mind behind Dewey, brought the national income of \$99.4 billion in 1929 down to only \$40 billion in 1932. Wasn't it Roosevelt who brought it above the 1929 level by 1939?

In Hoover's administration 9,106 banks failed with billions of dollars lost to depositors. In ten years under Roosevelt only 330 banks crashed with their deposits federally insured.

FREE ENTERPRISE

In the same ten years the RFC loaned \$1,290,000,000 to 11,600 companies to pick them up. Since the war began, \$10,500,000,000 was loaned out by the RFC. Is this a policy of stifling "free enterprise?"

In 1939 there were 3,179,000 businesses in the United States compared to 2,922,000 in Hoover's 1929 year.

In 1929 there were 22,909 business failures and the number kept increasing through the depression years. In 1939 there were 11,408 failures.

The average income of all businesses from 1929 through 1933 was \$6,657,000,000. The average annual income from 1934 through 1939 was \$9,702,000,000.

Those are all comparisons in the pre-war years. The war has given business an undreamed of pickup in profits. The year 1940 showed a jump of 64 percent before and 44 percent after taxes, over the 1936-39 average. This increase rose to an estimated 449 percent before and 198 percent after taxes for the year 1944, above the 1936-39 average.

The parade behind Dewey aims to march into power behind the smoke-screen of a threat to "free enterprise," the "red scare" and anti-Semitism, and of an alleged seizure of the Democratic Party by Earl Browder and that "Lithuanian rabbinical student, Sidney Hillman." Dewey cannot face the American people with real issues—the issues revolving around foreign and domestic war policy and postwar security and full employment. He wants to divert public attention from the issues upon which he cannot stand up.

Packard Maintenance Workers End Strike

DETROIT, Oct. 9 (UP).—Packard Motor Car Co. maintenance employees voted an immediate return to work today, ending a six-day walkout.

Company officials said normal production would probably be resumed late today.

The vote was taken at a meeting of maintenance workers which, a union spokesman said, corrected a "misunderstanding" that the walkout was ended yesterday. He said the misunderstanding arose when the full membership of Packard Local 19, United Auto Workers (CIO) voted yesterday to end the strike, and the maintenance workers challenged the meetings authority.

Hillman Bares Bricker Role In GOP-Dewey Strategy

CLEVELAND, Oct. 9.—Thomas E. Dewey suffers from an acute case of amnesia, forgetting things that happened and remembering things that never took place, Sidney Hillman, chairman of the CIO Political Action Committee, told the Ohio CIO convention here today.

Hillman cited several instances of Dewey's "loss of memory," including his Sept. 8 Louisville speech when he "forgot that he—the newest convert to a Great Power alliance—had galloped into the arena to defend the suddenly discovered rights of the small nations—rights which were being very adequately safeguarded by the President and Mr. Hull."

Answering Dewey's attacks on New Deal achievements, Hillman said:

"If defeatism haunted our government for 12 long years, it was during the 12 long years when Warren G. Harding destroyed the League of Nations, when Calvin Coolidge promoted inflation, when Herbert Hoover called out the troops against hungry veterans."

APOLOGIES DUE

Both New York and Ohio owe the nation apologies, the former because it produced Dewey and the latter because it produced Bricker, Hillman said, and he added:

"New York has provided merely the outer wrappings of the Republican package. Ohio has provided the inner substance. The honestly expressed views of Bricker and (Sen. Robert) Taft should be carefully noted, for they are the views of the Republican leadership. They are the views which would dominate a Dewey administration."

Bricker would return to Hooverism on the domestic scene and isolationism on the international arena, Hillman said.

He devoted considerable time to Sen. Taft, whose defeat for reelection is a major aim of Ohio labor, civic and other win-the-war forces.

Taft is the "real first choice of the Old Guard," Hillman said. He told the delegates that he hoped soon to be able to refer to him as ex-Sen. Taft.

Hillman called upon the convention to clarify issues deliberately obscured by Dewey.

"Above all it is our job to make our fellow citizens realize that there is no way of abstaining from casting a vote in this election," he said. "The citizen who stays at home or goes to the movies or goes fishing on Nov. 7 is not abstaining from casting a vote; he is casting half a vote for Thomas Dewey, John Bricker, Robert Taft and the Republican Old Guard."

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Fifty delegates representing 12,000 Western Union employees in 13 eastern states, confer on establishing the CIO nationally in the corporation. The conference was held by the American Communications Association, which is carrying on a big organizing drive looking toward a National Labor Relations Board poll. First act of the parley was to wire President Roosevelt assuring him ACA condemns the strike threat made by J. A. Payne, an AFL leader in the telegraph industry. That's Joseph P. Selly, ACA president, addressing delegates.

Northeast Bronx FDR Rally Tomorrow

The first election rally of the recently formed North East Bronx Citizens Nonpartisan Committee for Roosevelt will take place tomorrow night (Wednesday) at the Lechem Anelem Hall, 759 Allerton Ave. Speakers will be Michael J. Quill, City Councilman; Louis Bennett, State Assemblyman; Israel Longwell, president of the Beth Abraham Home; Rabbi H. J. Hurwitz of the Lechem Anelem; Irving Gurfeld, executive secretary of the Allerton American Labor Party Club, and Nellie Kuperman, chairman of the Servicemen's Mothers Club of Allerton Ave.

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A Dirtier Stain

THREE YOUTHS—James Davis, 16, Freddie Lane, 19, and James Williams, 26—were lynched on schedule, in full accordance with the law, in Florida's Raiford State Prison early yesterday. Yes, "rape." Is it hardly necessary to add that the victims were black?

It is necessary, however, to commend Governor Spessard L. Holland and State Attorney General Tom Watson for sparing Florida the "stain" of a mob lynching.

We only wonder whether they consider the stain of mob-lynching less dirty than the stain now on Florida's hands.

The old slave South dies slowly, but it dies! This lynching is symbolic of the slave South's desperate hold on the past. The growing and lusty progressive movement is displacing reaction there. It was the influence of this movement which forced the Governor to prevent extra-legal lynching. The day is near when it will force him to prevent legal lynching.

Dewey Tips His Hand

WITHOUT at this time discussing the results of the Dumbarton Oaks conferences in detail, it is clear that our own government, Great Britain, the Soviet Union and China have reached a large measure of agreement. This is the tremendous fact which towers above rumors, petty criticisms and unfinished business. Here we are in the midst of the war's climax; our armies are pounding at the Germany from the West and the new Soviet offensive in Lithuania shows that the Balkan campaigns have not prevented the opening of a vast new drive to squeeze East Prussia; at such a moment our statesmen have threshed out concrete plans for world organization. Their work is a guarantee of a genuine peace that will follow the earliest possible victory.

But the question of whether the good work at Dumbarton Oaks will be continued after Nov. 7 is still up in the air. If the President is reelected the answer is obvious. But if Mr. Dewey were to be elected, the future of Dumbarton Oaks would be in a disastrous uncertainty.

Republican papers this past week-end tried to create the impression that Mr. Dewey was in agreement with the Dumbarton Oaks proposals, that he even contributed to them. The press even goes so far as to suggest that Mr. Dewey wants Cordell Hull to continue in office, or as his advisor, which is an outrageous effort to take advantage of the Secretary of State.

Yet, at this very moment, Mr. Dewey goes out of his way to raise the issue of Poland in a most provocative fashion. Speaking to a Pulaski Day parade in New York, Dewey endorses territorial claims on the Soviet Ukraine which the Polish imperialists achieved by aggression in 1919. He says not a word on the Red Army's sacrifice in the liberation of Poland, not a word on the Polish democratic revival, and injects the claims of the discredited government-in-exile into the election campaign.

Dulles' Letter

Equally significant is a letter which John Foster Dulles, Dewey's adviser, has just sent to the Wilton, Conn., League of Women Voters. Dulles considers "that any arrangements for the use of force, however formidable on paper, will not in fact work, except as they reflect an alert and enlightened public opinion." He talks about the "gradual evolution of legal principles to determine when and how force is to be used."

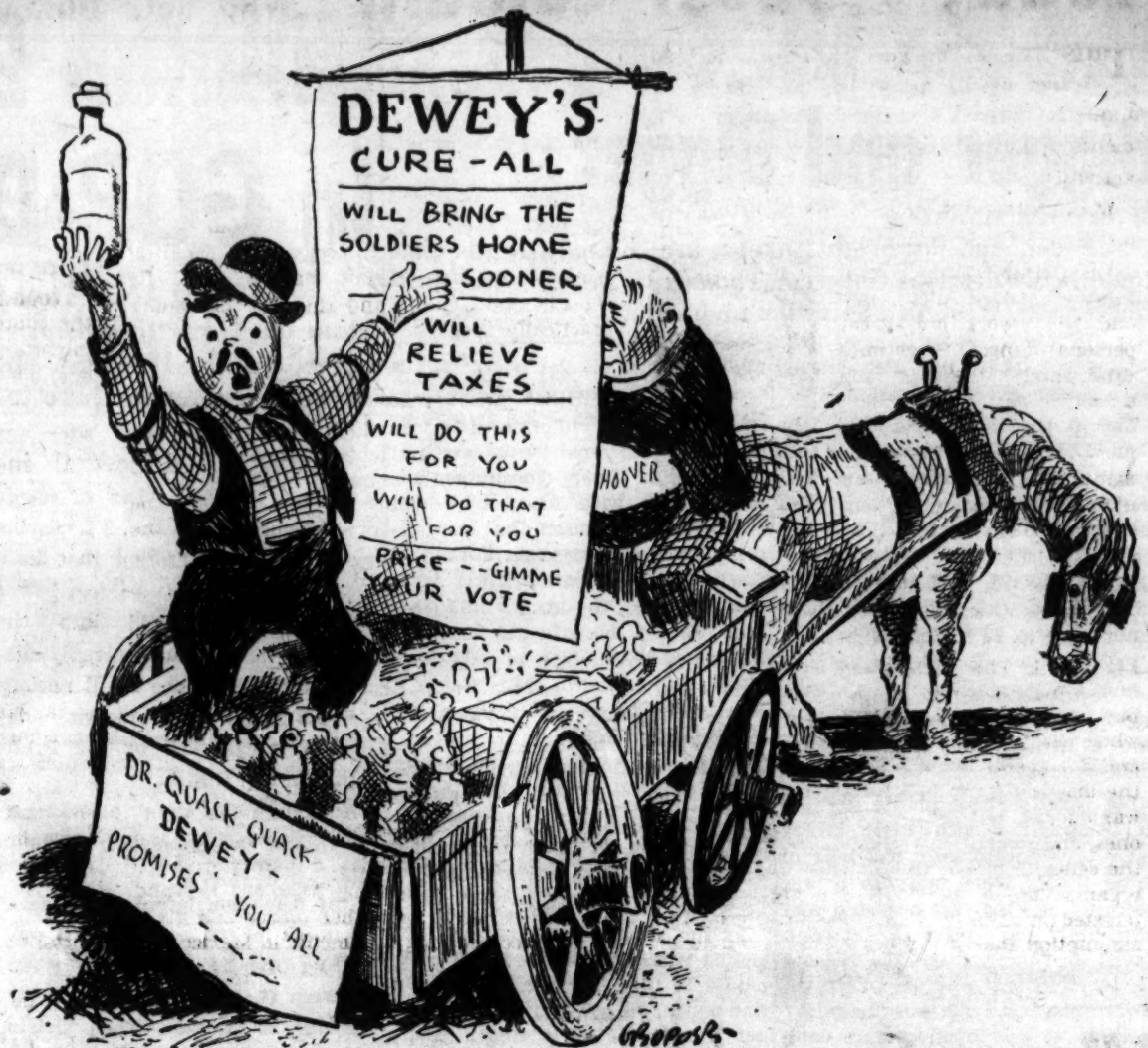
This can only mean that Mr. Dulles opposes the Dumbarton Oaks plan, and thereby Dewey's alleged adherence to it is exploded. Dulles talks as though no public opinion exists for the use of force against aggression—which will be news to Americans, to our Allies, to the fighting guerrillas of Europe.

To make himself even more clear, Dulles admits that the GOP senators are out to stymie the Dumbarton Oaks plan. In his view that's an argument for Dewey's election. In our view, the GOP's bloc in the Senate is the best reason to keep Roosevelt in the White House and throw the reactionaries out of the Senate and the House. And we notice that Senators Burton and Ball, both Republicans, are agreed on this latter point.

Take the crocodile tears for Poland, Dulles' unwillingness to use armed force against aggression, and the blackmail threat of sabotage from the Senate, and what becomes of Dewey's alleged support of Dumbarton Oaks?

It becomes a snare and a delusion, a way of pulling wool over the eyes of the nation.

BAD MEDICINE



— To Tell the Truth —

Dewey's Borrowed Pants

by Robert Minor

THERE'S a story of the old Hoover days about a man who wanted to get married, but he had no pants. Clad in tattered overalls, he went among his neighbors hoping to borrow a pair for the ceremony. After a discouraging search he finally knocked on the door of a fellow townsman who was known to possess a pair of Sunday pants, but also a mean disposition. This fellow gave a grudging consent after extracting promises. The borrower of the pants must not sit down without dusting off the chair, must be careful not to bend his legs too much, and must return the trousers immediately after the ceremony, etc., etc.



Came the happy day and the hero, resplendent in the Sunday pants and a clean shirt, walked up the aisle toward the altar and the charming bride. Among the congregation he saw the sombre face of the owner of the Sunday pants. The ceremony began: the minister raised his arm and requested the couple to kneel. But from the midst of the congregation came a shout:

"Don't kneel in them pants! Them's my pants!"

THIS story is called to my mind by the cold, calculating meanness of Secretary of State Cordell Hull, and perhaps, I may say, of President Roosevelt himself, and maybe Senator Ball.

Tom Dewey, wanting to be married, knocked on Mr. Hull's door to ask the loan of a decent foreign policy to put on for the wedding ceremony—which is to say, the election campaign. Rather he sent his friend, his attorney for the Franco fascist government of Spain, who knows more about such things.

And, to make the only use that he possibly could make of such a foreign policy, Dewey went before the people of the wide open spaces of the West, saying: "Look, I've got a perfectly respectable foreign policy—just the same as Mr. Hull's."

DEWEY submitted Mr. Hull's best trousers to the grueling use of a political campaign in which many times he said "Me and Mr. Hull. . . ." In a smoke-filled parlor car the trousers were subjected to moist clammy hands resting in turn upon Dewey's knee while he received advice from experts giving him the lowdown on how to handle America's affairs with our Allies. Mr. Hearst's M. Stanley Ruckeyser and Mr. Hearst's Benjamin De Casseres and Mr. Hearst's Westbrook Pegler slapped him upon the knee, and Gannett and Rumely spread cigar ashes over him, and Bob Taft got on and drooled.

Dewey himself has made clear, though with the necessary dissimulations, that he would carry through the policy of those who elected him.

THE most consistent writer on the most consistent newspaper backer of Dewey has just this week made it simple, saying:

"I prophesy that the American people after this war will swing so extremely to the 'right' that no 'New Dealer' will lift his head for 20 years; that Congress will make NO all-out international alliances, not even with England. . . ."

That is Dewey's foreign policy, expressed in Hearst's *Mirror* of

Oct. 3 by his good friend De Casseres, who favors us further by telling how Dewey can be elected to put over the Isolationist policy:

"... any man can be elected President who is opposed to communism or state socialism . . . we as a people will hate Europe and Asia . . . if we are destroyed as a free democracy it will be caused . . . by our custard-brains, our sentimentalists, our Nutopians, our lotus-eaters, our 'internationalists' and do-goodies and . . . finally, after we win the war our immediate potential enemy will be Stalin's communistic Russia and her hypocritical stooges in America."

And the Republican National Committee caps it off with a press release published in the pro-Hitler *Daily News*—officially provided by the Republican National Committee, in which that committee boasts "the leaders of . . . the United Mine Workers" are supporting Mr. Dewey. John L. Lewis.

FROM the midst of the congregation of the nation we hear protests that Dewey is groveling before the wreckers of American life, while he borrows as a momentary protection for his nakedness the foreign policy, the destruction of which is the whole meaning of his candidacy.

Worth Repeating

PIERRE COT, noted French democrat and present representative of the French Provisional Government in Moscow, writing in *THE NATION* of Oct. 7 on Russia's Resurrection: After the war the Soviet Union will surprise the world by its wisdom and moderation. It desires peace for itself and for others. It wants to continue the vast work of cultural and social development it has begun. It will not take any territory which it does not own (frontier of 1941). But it will demand that the war criminals be punished and that fascism be destroyed. It will work for an international organization which will make all future German aggression impossible and guarantee to all peoples liberty and peace. The two bases of this policy will be the democratic European order and the entente between the United States and the Soviet Union. Since Teheran the rapprochement of these two powers has been the dominant factor in international policies. Their friendship will be a great force for peace.

JOSEPH NORTH, editor of the *NEW MASSES*, in the Oct. 10 issue of that weekly, discussing a campaign for 5,000 new subscribers: Theodore Dreiser calls us "honest" and "the most important magazine in America. To Paul Robeson we are 'indispensable.' Staff Sergeant R. K. writing from 'the jungles of New Guinea' says NM comes to him 'like a drink of water in the burning sun.' We constantly get letters like that of Lewis Merrill, president of the United Office and Professional Workers of America, expressing thanks for articles that 'are a clear presentation of the problems of white collar and professional workers.'"

Today's Guest Column

Tales I Never Told—The Lady Who Sold Diplomatic Documents

By John Spivak

THIS tale is designed to disillusion the reader about the mystery and thrills behind the job of securing confidential documents to illustrate some phase of fascist secret activities.

Most readers, I have found, visualize the obtaining of such documents as inextricably tied up with lurking in dark alleys, second story work and great personal danger. Sometimes (and rarely) there is such a movie-like development but in the main, even the most important of documents are obtained in an unexciting, almost dull, business like way with no more intrigue to it than going down to the corner grocery store to buy a bottle of milk.

The most common way to get a document is to buy it from those who have access to it. Prices vary and depend upon its importance, how badly you want it and how many you buy. Sometimes documents are offered in wholesale lots. Sometimes, too, you buy several documents about unrelated matters to get the one you want because the seller does not want to be left with relatively unimportant ones, and sometimes you buy that way to keep the seller from knowing exactly what subject, organization or individual you are really interested in. This is done occasionally on the assumption that if a seller is ready to double-



cross his employer he will also doublecross you and may be dealing with you only to find out just what you are interested in.

This tale is about a lady who peddled documents in Mexico City. She had a boy friend who was a file clerk with access to confidential material. He lifted certain material which he thought was salable and she did the selling practically openly.

THERE was a place in Mexico City where haphazard information about Nazi and Japanese agents active in that country, was filed. These agents knew of the place and I kept hearing repeatedly that they bought the information about their own activities in the files so as to know precisely what the people watching them knew.

Once I heard that this place had photostats of two letters exchanged between Mexican fascist leaders and the Japanese and German ambassadors and a report of a meeting of these ambassadors at which they agreed to aid the pro-fascists. I heard also that these documents had been sold to one foreign government and were being peddled to other foreign governments by a young lady who seemed to have run off a stick of reprints and gone into the business like a chain store.

It took me a little time to locate her and she turned out to be rather pretty and vivacious. Since peddling documents in Mexico was

almost an open industry, I approached the issue bluntly.

"Oh, yes," she said cheerfully. "I have copies upstairs."

"I can't read Spanish," I said.

"I will translate for you—best as I can," she said.

SHE returned in a few minutes with carbon copies on worn yellow paper and translated the contents haltingly. One of the letters was important and I said I would like to buy that one but I wanted the original.

"There is no original," she said. "The letters, they were opened and peectures made and then the letters, they were sent on. I have the peectures."

"I do not sell only wan letter," she said. "I sell all tree. They are—package, eh?" and she laughed heartily.

"How much?" I asked.

"Fifty dollars," she said.

I hesitated and finally decided that the one letter I wanted was worth fifty dollars. The following afternoon she brought the photostats. We met in the lobby of my hotel. She gave me the photostats and I paid her. The whole transaction took place quite openly.

"My friend has many, many documents," she said, as she pocketed the money. "Then come in all the time. If you buy lots more, you get—ah, wholesale, no?"

That's all the intrigue, mystery and excitement there is in getting some of the most important documents.

Listen Here,



Mr. Editor

'Registered Yet?'

—A Good Job

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Before and during the work of registration for the coming Presidential elections, the switchboard operators at our plant are contacting every person (200) in our building and inquiring of them, "Have you registered in order to vote for Roosevelt?"

Why not get the thousands of operators throughout the City and country to do this small patriotic service as their bit in electing our Commander-in-Chief.

SAM R.

'Peace Now' Stuff

In Church Paper

Manhattan

Editor, Daily Worker:

I would like to call your attention to a fascist-like sheet calling itself "Our Sunday Visitor" and having a national circulation, distributed at many Catholic churches. Published weekly, this paper is full of peace now propaganda, supports the present Nazi regime in Argentina, contains subtle pro-Hitlerite propaganda, attacks Russia and, in short, is much like a duplicate of the defunct organ of Father Coughlin which was entitled "Social Justice."

George Seldes, in his past issues of "In Fact" has already exposed the reactionary character of this "hate" sheet. I am surprised that the Daily Worker, which is generally alert to such sheets, has not had an expose of it.

DENIS MURPHY.

Ironic, Says

Red Cross Worker

Manhattan

Editor, Daily Worker:

I received copy of a letter sent by an overseas Red Cross social worker to the New York War Ballot Commission. In it she says in part:

"I am in receipt of a form postcard, which if not concerning a rather serious thing, might be quite amusing. It suggests that I may vote by absentee ballot, if I apply in person at my home county, on one of the regular registration days in October. I wonder if my return for such purposes is to be facilitated by the War Ballot Commission."

"It strikes me as being ironic. I came overseas because I believe in democracy. For these beliefs, rather than being supported at home, I am being penalized. One can only question state laws and legislators who lacked the foresight to plan for such a situation, or else deliberately omitted such planning for whatever reasons they may have."

MRS. F. W.

Ivan Maisky

Manhattan

Editor, Daily Worker:

Would you be kind enough and answer this question in the Reader's Column:

Is Ivan Maisky, who was former Ambassador to England and now is Vice-Commissar of Soviet Foreign Affairs, Jewish or not? We had a discussion about Soviet leaders and it is very important that I know this.

F. J. K.

Ed. Note: Yes.

The opinions expressed in these letters are those of the readers and not necessarily of the paper. We welcome letters from our readers and their friends on subjects of current interest. To facilitate the printing of as many letters as possible, and to allow for the freest discussion, please limit letters to 300 words.

Views On Labor News

WITH the visit of heads of the railroad unions to the President, to assure him that railroad labor is for him as always, the labor political lineup is about complete. All of labor is for Roosevelt, except for Bill Hutcheson of the Carpenters, Matthew Woll of the small Photo Engravers Union and John L. Lewis, who are the black Dewey sheep in the house of labor.

I am not forecasting that the proportion among the leaders of labor will hold in the popular vote on Nov. 7. After all, labor has gained some five million new members since the 1940 election—a large part of them from white collar, middle class groups and Republican rural strongholds.

But if any proof of labor's attitude was still wanting, the stand of the railroad officials should dispel all doubts. They included the heads of those unaffiliated Railroad Brotherhoods of operating employees and those AFL unions of non-operating workers, in whom the Republicans had great hopes. Those are the unions that blasted out against the President when he ordered seizure of the strike-threatened railroads last December and personally arbitrated the issues. They balked on the President's decision, and for months afterward their jour-



by George Morris

nals were critical of the administration.

Furthermore some of these officials are traditionally Republican. Among those who gave assurance of support to the President was David Robertson, head of the Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen. He opposed the third term in 1940. Whatever may be said about these leaders, they were never accused of misjudging the sentiment of their members. If they follow it, the pressure must be great.

It can be truly said that never before in the history of American labor has its official endorsement been so nearly unanimous in a political campaign. And this comes in the face of every conceivable trick in the Republican bag to obtain a group of officials who could be displayed to the public as a labor front.

A PATHETIC effort was made in New York State with announcement by one of Hutcheson's representatives that he heads a pro-Dewey labor committee of 36. Upon examination it was found that three of them are Dewey appointees to paid jobs, and bulk of the rest officials of Carpenters locals.

Boss Hutcheson is having a tough time getting up committees even in the Brotherhood of Carpenters. The majority of his locals are going for Roosevelt, even district councils (Newark and Philadelphia), endorsing him.

Science Notebook

TWO famous scientists, one a winner of the Nobel Prize, have joined the French Communist Party. Both professors had long been active anti-fascist fighters in the struggle against the Nazis and their Vichy collaborators. Both scientists had placed their brains and bodies at the disposal of the FFI and the governments of the United Nations.

The struggle for complete liberation of France is almost won. Now the chemist Frederic Joliot and the physicist Langevin see that the interests of the nation demand active participation in the political rebirth of the republic. As keen analysts and searchers for truth they see that the Communist Party, the political organism which is armed with the scientific understanding of political economy, can best lead the nation in such a renaissance.

Frederick Joliot is an honored name in scientific circles—especially among those who dwell in the atmosphere of sub-atomic particles. But his fame has long been obscured by the brilliant reputation of his mother-in-law, Marie Curie, a two-time winner of the Nobel Prize in chemistry. Joliot and his wife, Irene Curie, were personal assistants to the



great scientist at the Radium Institute of Paris. After their marriage they continued their own investigations on the interior of the atom.

THE inspiration and perspiration that led to the discovery of radium and polonium was also responsible for a great upset in the theories of classical physics. For radioactivity experiments showed experimentally that even elements had a previous history and were not immutable. It showed that atoms could disintegrate and form new elements.

These disintegrations or "explosions" continue until the radioactive elements become stable around the non-radioactive substance lead. Thus, a uranium atom with an atomic weight of 238 will be gradually reduced to lead (atomic weight of 206) by a loss of eight alpha particles.

The time for such disintegration has been accurately measured and atomic chemists and physicists constantly refer to the "half-life" of such substances. This is one-half the time it takes for a radioactive substance to reach stability. The period for half-decay of radium is 1,690 years; for certain kinds of uranium only one and a half minutes. Geologists have used these time periods for estimating the age of the earth.

by Peter Stone

Two Scientists—Two Communists

IN 1932 the young couple bombarded some paraffin with alpha particles and observed an increase of radioactivity. This became known as the "Curie-Joliot effect," and further study of their results by Chadwick in 1935 led to the discovery of the neutron, a basic atomic particle.

Continuation of these experiments led them to produce the first observed formation of artificial or induced radioactivity. Since then over 40 elements have been bombarded with sub-atomic particles and themselves become radioactive.

The medical scientists were quick to realize the importance of this discovery. They had been given a method of tagging foodstuffs or medicines. They "activate" certain salts and administer it internally. Radioactive indicators enable them to follow the course throughout the body.

Radioactive sodium shows excellent effects against leukemia, and this form of sodium is being tested on mice at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University.

In 1935 Joliot-Curie were awarded the Nobel Prize in chemistry "for jointly-performed synthesis of new radioactive elements." Communist Joliot has accepted a post as Minister of the Provisional Government of France.

(Next Week Langevin)

Premier of Soviet Estonia Outlines Rebuilding Plans

By JOHN GIBBONS
Wireless to Daily Worker

TALLINN, Estonia, Oct. 9.—In a medieval castle whose battlemented walls are covered with ivy, I interviewed Arnold Veijmer, premier of the Estonian Soviet Republic. Veijmer's predecessor, Johannes Lauristan, was killed Aug. 28, 1941, during the battle for Tallinn. Lauristan, who remained at his post to the end, boarded the last ship leaving Tallinn. On its way to Leningrad, the vessel was bombed and sunk, and Premier Lauristan was among those who perished.

Arnold Veijmer, the son of a peasant, is a stocky well-built man of 40. He took a leading part in the 1941 defense of Tallinn, where the Germans were held up for many days, which later had disastrous consequences for the Germans at Leningrad.

During the German occupation of his country, Veijmer devoted himself to the job of organizing a guerrilla movement inside Estonia, and to the organization in the USSR of an Estonian Corps, which, consisting solely of Estonian officers and men, is far stronger both numerically and from the standpoint of equipment than was the old Estonian army.

TWO YEARS TO REBUILD

When I mentioned the damage I had seen in Tallinn, Veijmer said: "One out of every three houses is unfit for habitation. The docks and the harbors are completely ruined. It will take us two years of hard work to rebuild Tallinn."

"Narva exists in name only, and ancient Tartu has fared only slightly better. Of Tallinn's pre-war population of 140,000, about about half remains."

The Germans, he said, had their international extermination camps at Valga, Tartu, Klooga and elsewhere in Estonia.

"The Soviet land reform of 1940," he said, "whereby small farmers and landless laborers received up to 30 acres of land from the confiscated estates of the German barons who flourished in Estonia was nullified by the Germans and the barons who trotted in at the heels of the Wehrmacht. Now they have fled, never to return, and the 1940 laws have again come into their own."

NATIONALIZATION

Replying to my question about nationalization, Premier Veijmer said that enterprises employing more than 10 workers will be nationalized. Concerning agriculture, he said that the government does not intend to engage in collectivization. Collectivization, he added, can only be successful when, as in other parts of the Soviet Union, it is carried out in a voluntary manner.

Premier Veijmer, and indeed most

of the people I have met, are convinced, that the present victory of the Red Army and the Estonian Corps marks the end of Estonia's 600-year struggle for liberation from the German barons.

Men of the Baltic fleet are particularly proud to be back in Tallinn, Russia's best naval base, which is free of ice all year. Tallinn will once more become the main base of the Baltic fleet.

Referring to the recent establishment of Estonia's Commissariat for Foreign Affairs, the premier said that Soviet Estonia hoped to enter into diplomatic relations with all Allied countries and with Great Britain and the United States in the first instance.

He also expressed the hope that Estonia's trade with the west would be resumed on as big if not bigger scale than before the war.

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Puerto Rico Revisited; Unions Breathe New Life

By MAXINE LEVI

Consuelo Marcial, Puerto Rican-born woman member of the CPA New York State Committee, has just come back from a seven-week visit to her home town, Bayamon, near San Juan, Puerto Rico.

"How different it all was, after 20 years," she told me. "What thrilled me beyond words is the wonderful development in the trade union movement."

"There are 250,000 trade unionists today in a population of two million. That's a better proportion than in the United States," she said proudly.

Twenty years ago in Puerto Rico, Mrs. Marcial said, women were confined to the home. But no longer.

"I wish you could have been with me at a wonderful meeting of 300 CGT women in San Juan," she exclaimed. "The women were strong, determined, and they knew their rights."

"The trade union movement means Puerto Rico's opportunity for real freedom," Mrs. Marcial stated with conviction. "And the leaders of the CGT—its secretary, Juan Saez Corales, and Alberto E. Sanchez—are Communists. Everyone knows it, and their



CONSUELO MARCIAL

leadership is universally respected."

ELECTION LINEUP

The Popular Democratic Party, under the leadership of Luis Munoz Marin, will have labor's support in the November elections, Mrs. Marcial said. The opposition, personified by "Socialist" Bolivar Pagan, includes Republican, Liberal and Socialist Parties and represents corporation interests. The Popular Democrats—who are supported by Communists too—want freedom for Puerto Rico. The reactionary coalition ineffectually raises the slogan of "statehood."

The Communists themselves, Mrs. Marcial explained, dissolved their Party and are at present discussing a future organization which will take shape shortly. Juan Santos Rivera, secretary of the former party, is working hard on the main immediate problems of the people: building the trade union movement and working for victory in November.

"I would like to add a word about Governor Rexford Guy Tugwell," Mrs. Marcial said. "His has been a progressive administration. It has given the people of my country a chance to develop on their own. His work has been a vindication of President Roosevelt's forward-looking policy to ward Puerto Rico."

Hinder Greek Patriots' Clean-Up of Traitors

British officers, before landing in Greece, were warned by their commander that the country was in the throes of civil war, it has now been revealed. This warning was given despite the fact that all anti-Nazi guerrilla groups have been operating according to a joint agreement since last winter, and the leading liberation movement—KAM-ELAS—is represented by five ministers and an undersecretary in a united Greek cabinet under Premier George Papandreou.

The meaning of the phrase "civil war" now becomes clear. If it is not among the resistance groups then it is between these groups and the quisling "Security Battalions."

PROVOCATEUR GANGS

The Security Battalions were originally formed in 1935 under the Metaxas dictatorship as gangs of spies and provocateurs whose mission was to hound and break up all efforts on the part of the people to maintain or rebuild their trade unions and other democratic organizations.

After the German invasion and occupation of Greece four years ago, those battalions went over to Hitler. They collaborated openly with the Nazis, just as the Petain-Laval-Darnand militia assisted the Germans against French patriots, or Quisling's thugs helped the Nazis murder Norwegian patriots.

The Greek patriots, who have already cleared two thirds of their land of Germans and their collaborators, are seeking to finish the job in cooperation with their British allies in the Peloponnesian Peninsula.

WAR CRIMINALS

They regard the security battalions as war criminals, just as the Nazis are war criminals. They demand just punishment for those traitors who contributed in no small measure to such crimes as the terrible massacre and destruction at Distomo.

The British officers, however, told in advance that this justice constitutes "civil war," "obtained the Partisans' promise to stay away while the security battalion men gave up themselves and their arms in the midnight coup of Oct. 1" at Patras, Milton Bracker writes in yesterday's New York Times.

A partisan said to Bracker: "But what would you have us do with such people? We cannot consider them as Greeks; to us they are not Greeks."

And Bracker, undoubtedly reflecting the British attitude, ruminates: "However, they are Greeks."

Out of that fact grew tragic civil war."

It is fully time for the Allies to learn that such "civil war" is far from "tragic." The example of France where the traitors are being hauled before the people's justice—proves that only if the air is cleared of fascism's poison will progress be made.

Failure to permit swift people's justice against the fascist criminals will create dangers similar to those demonstrated in Italy, where the people, outraged by refusal to prosecute the murderers and betrayers of their country, took matters into their own hands in the Rome riot.

French Praise Africa Booklet

The Council on African Affairs announced yesterday the receipt of a letter from Rene Pleven, colonial commissioner of the French Provisional Government, stating that the Council's pamphlet, For a New Africa, had been a source of "interest and profit" to his department. The letter was addressed to Paul Robeson and Max Yergan, Council chairman and executive director.

For a New Africa contains the proceedings and resolutions of a conference held last April by the Council's auspices.

Pleven wrote: "I have especially noted the resolutions—reflecting a spirit similar to that of the Brazzaville conference [at which the late Gov. Felix Eboué of French Equatorial Africa played a major role]—recommending reforms capable of being rapidly put into effect in African life."

"The interest shown in African affairs by American public opinion, of which you are unquestionably among the most representative," he concluded, "can only encourage and stimulate the African work of my country."

Cut Alcohol Needs

In April, 1941, it required 7.61 gallons of alcohol for each 100 pounds of smokeless powder produced, as compared with 1.9 gallons of alcohol used for the same amount of powder today.

Italian Banker Goes on Trial For Handing Gold Over to Nazis

Vincenzo Azzolini, former governor of the Bank of Italy, went on trial in Rome yesterday for having given the Germans 117 tons of the bank's gold stock.

In an attempt to save this prominent collaborationist from the people's justice, bankers in New York and other capitals have entered pleas for special clemency in his case.

Their interference is bitterly resented in Italy as Count Carlo Sforza, Italian Minister of State, told Herbert Matthews of the New York Times.

"We Italians strongly resent efforts from abroad to interfere with the course of Italian justice," he said. "It is important that Azzolini be punished severely but justly. We must show that not only fascist gangsters like Caruso but also bankers are punished."

Azzolini is one of those most responsible for trapping Italy in that network of German-dominated cartels whose total destruction is basic to the complete eradication of fascism from Europe. Those who plead for "clemency" betray their own link to this vicious set-up.

The American people have every right to know just which bankers are involved in this disgraceful pro-fascist exhibition. Are they the same Wall Street magnates who reject international United Nations economic cooperation and long for the old days of imperialism under an isolationist smokescreen when they made agreements with the Nazi-fascist cartels for division of the world?

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Senators Hit Dewey on Rents

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9. — The Senate Small Businessmen's Committee unanimously charged Gov. Thomas E. Dewey today with ignoring the commercial rent crisis in New York.

The committee is composed of seven Democrats and five Republicans. It has been studying the commercial rent situation in the metropolis and elsewhere. Its reports said that 92 percent of the total increase complaints received were from Manhattan. A survey revealed that many tenants there have their rents jacked up as much as 50 percent. Commercial rents are not subject to OPA rent control.

The committee unanimously agreed that "the proper source of relief would seem to be the Government of the State of New York." The only step taken by the State Administration was the setting up of a legislative investigating committee, which is not due to report until next year.

The Republican leaders of the Legislature, working closely with Dewey, set up the committee as a substitute for two bills which would have set commercial rent ceilings, thereby killing the bills. Passage of these bills or direct action by the State War Council, which is under Dewey's leadership, could provide the needed relief.

The Coming AFL Convention

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

The 64th annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, meeting in New Orleans beginning Nov. 20, will face urgent problems of war and peace. The convention

will hold its sessions in the immediate aftermath of the elections, hence the fact of whether or not Roosevelt has been elected will, no doubt, profoundly affect its deliberations, particularly its attitude towards national unity and its relations with the employers.



So far as the elections are concerned, the AFL executive council, regardless of the outcome, will find itself in a somewhat embarrassing position as a result of its failure to endorse any presidential candidate. Should Roosevelt win, as he almost certainly will, the council leaders will not be able to claim any credit. But if the President should lose, the council might well be the target of sharp criticism, because of its refusal to mobilize the 7,000,000 members of the AFL to support their overwhelming choice, Mr. Roosevelt.

During the election struggle, a big majority of the total AFL membership disregarded the "neutral" stand of the executive council toward the presidency and took a clear-cut

WAR STILL MAIN TOPIC

The political center of the convention will undoubtedly remain an all-out support of the war—against Japan, if Germany is knocked out by then. This will demand high war production and the maintenance of the no-strike pledge. The urgent problems of reconversion of industry from a war to a peacetime basis will also inevitably occupy a great deal of the delegates' attention. Especially with regard to the "human" aspects of reconversion, as indicated by the general principles laid down in the Kilgore bill, and the AFL and CIO proposals for lifting the Little Steel Wage formula.

A matter that will or should also receive major attention at the convention is international trade unity.

At present, particularly in view of the possibility of an early victory over Germany, the labor movements throughout the United Nations are concerning themselves with the holding of a great international conference. Of course, the Soviet trade unions will participate. This makes it imperative that the AFL abandon its absurd policy of refusing to confer with the Russian unions. If, under the pressure of the Soviet-baiters, Woll & Co., the Federation refuses to shift its policy, it may well find itself out on a limb in "splendid isolation."

The need for national trade union unity will also present itself to the convention more urgently than ever. In shaping up the national policies for industrial reconversion in this country and for the postwar period in general, every consideration of common sense dictates that the AFL and CIO should work together in close cooperation. This is necessary, whether the powerfully organized Republican reactionaries should succeed in putting their man Dewey into the White House, or whether, defeated, they continue along as the opposition, in alliance with the Southern polltaxer Democrats, against every progressive measure proposed by the Roosevelt Administration. The present hostile, non-cooperative attitude of the executive council towards the CIO is altogether untenable; it violates

the interests of the workers and our whole nation.

NEGRO QUESTION

The Negro question will also be presented at the convention in new and more insistent terms. The Negro workers, now forming a great segment of organized labor, are in no mood further to tolerate the shameful discrimination against them that has disgraced many AFL unions for long years past. But today the Negro question involves far more than the simple right of being admitted as members of the trade unions. Now there must be real consideration given to their rights to jobs, to proper standing in the seniority ratings, to the protection of their rights in the armed forces, etc. Moreover, the time is now here when the Negro must be accorded his rightful place in the trade union leadership. The election of a Negro to the executive board of the New York Federation of Labor, at its recent convention represents a trend that not even the hard-boiled conservative leaders of the executive council can safely ignore. There should be a Negro on that council itself.

Still another problem of major significance that is bound to come sharply before the convention is the question of cooperative relations between the trade unions and the veterans' organizations. In view of the efforts of the reactionaries to turn the members of the armed forces into militant enemies of the labor movement, this question of worker-veteran collaboration takes on vital importance.

If the millions of organized workers and organized veterans can be gotten to work together for a postwar full production and full employment, then a practically invincible force will have been built to support this basic demand. The interests of the trade unions demand that prompt, energetic and progressive attention be paid to this matter of worker-veteran cooperation, as it holds the most dynamic possibilities for our whole postwar economic and political set-up.

Just the shape that the economic-political line of the convention will take is not yet clear. No indications of the character of the resolutions, which have to be sent to the executive council 30 days before the opening of the convention, have as yet been given. As for the composition of the convention, it will consist, as usual, of an overwhelming majority of top international union officials. A breath of democratic representation, however, will come from the state federation, city central bodies, and federal labor unions, which are now busily electing their scanty one delegate apiece.

However the convention may turn out, it will surely be one of the most important gatherings ever held by the AFL. This is certain because of the host of vital questions which it must take a stand upon, progressive or otherwise.

City Workers' Union Offers Art Classes

A Career Service School offering courses in art is now offered members of CIO State, County and Municipal Workers on Thursday evenings at union headquarters, 13 Astor Pl., from 7 to 10 p.m.

Mrs. Blanch Brown, staff lecturer of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and Frank Kleinholz and Philip Evergood, noted artists, are among the teachers. Free drawing, sketching from life models and still objects, as well as talks by guest artists, will be featured.

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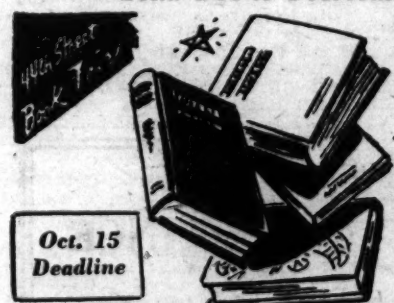
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Nat Low

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 9.—Luke Sewell's wonderful one-horse shay fell apart all at once this afternoon.

The St. Louis cinderella kids got stuck up a dead end after the midnight hour and changed back from riches to rags.

The hitless wonders were hitless all right, but something less than wonders.

And the St. Louis Cardinals, the only "real major league club" still playing baseball in this third year of the great war, are again champions of all they survey in the baseball world.



Billy Southworth

They set up tall Nelson Potter, leading hurler of Luke Sewell's mound corps, for three hits—all singles—and this, added to the Stephens' error, was more than enough. Three Cardinals in red and white uniforms clattered across the plate amid dead silence from the predominantly Brownie crowd, and even though they succeeded in getting the side out the Browns knew they were licked and behaved like a defeated team for the rest of the game.

From the very beginning of today's sixth and final contest, played in cold bone-chilling weather, one could sense that the Browns were not up to the situation. Indeed, even after they had gone off to a one-run lead, you could feel that it was just a last convulsive act before the final and complete defeat.

The team that had come so far on so little to win the first pennant in their 44-year history, really didn't belong on the same field with the talent-rich Cardinals who have been called one of the great teams of modern baseball history. That they did come so far is a tribute to their flaming spirit and not their physical talents, which are few.

This was one of the greatest pitchers' series in baseball annals and today's mound work—shared by Max Lanier and his successor Ted Wilks—ranks with the best. Lanier, the shoulder-troubled left hander who had been kayoed in the second game, was touched for only three hits and one run in the five and one-third frames he labored and had the dubious honor of being the first hurler to be knocked out of the box by two bases on balls.

This took place in the sixth inning, when after walking Chet Laabs and George McQuinn and uncorking a wild pitch while Mark Christman was at the plate, he was removed in favor of Ted Wilks.

Wilks, young right hander who had taken 17 games in the regular season but who had been unable to last past the third inning of the third game, more than balanced his personal baseball budget. He got out the side for Lanier and then went on to set the Browns down without another safety the rest of the way, striking out four men (including the last two in the ninth) and not allowing a walk.

Thus, the Browns, in their final bid to stay in the running, were able to mount an offensive that consisted of only three hits and three bases on balls.

You will rarely ever see such pitching in a series as in the one just concluded. For one thing, all existing strikeout records were shattered this afternoon when 14 men went down swinging to make it a total of 92 for the six games; five more than the previous mark established by the A's and Cardinals in the seven-game series of 1931.

This was mostly a curve-baller's series, with the high hard one taking a back seat. Outside of Mort Cooper and Denny Galehouse, few fast balls were used. The big clutch pitch was the sharp breaking curve, and how it broke. Blix Donnelly, Lanier, Wilks, Harry Brecheen and Jack Kramer threw more hooks in these six contests than is usually thrown in a half season's plays. And from beginning to end these pitches dominated the series.

There was never any doubt in our mind that the Cards would take this series although we knew that they would have to snap out of the lethargy of their first four games. Once realizing that the Browns were not to be scoffed at, the Redbirds played the game they are capable of.

And that was too much for the Browns.

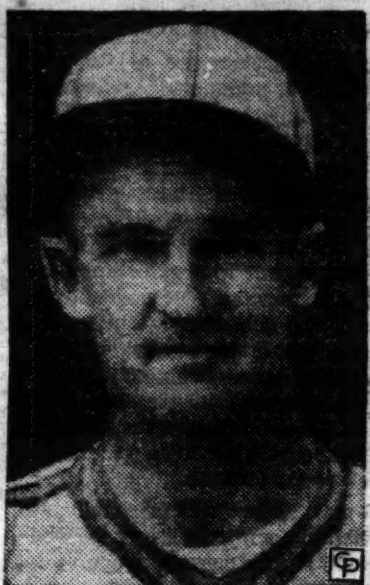
So once again the Cardinals are champions and, as Frankie Frisch so aptly put it a few minutes ago, "they'll be around next year, too."

As indeed they will.

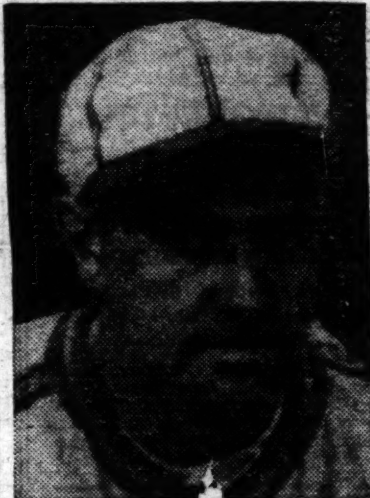
Cards' Three-Run Rally in 4th Decides Game and the Series

Special to the Daily Worker

SPORTSMAN'S PARK, Oct. 9.—It's all over. Courageous battlers right to the very end, the St. Louis Browns bowed today before the superior strength of the Cardinals and lost the World Series four-games-to-two, as the Cards jumped on Nelson Potter for a three-run outburst in the fourth inning to capture the ballgame 3-1, and with it the winners' share of this 1944 Fall classic.



George McQuinn's single in the second inning scored the only Brownie run of the final Series game.



Nelson Potter was the losing Brownie hurler.

Lefty Max Lanier was credited with the vital win, but it required a superb relief stint by rookie Ted Wilks to

BROWNS	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1	3	2
CARDS	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	x	—3	10	0

finally silence the Brownie batsmen.

Needing today's game to stay in the Series, the Browns

went off to a one-run lead in the second stanza when Chet Laabs powdered a tremendous 420-foot triple to deep center and then scored on George McQuinn's single over second.

But Nelson Potter couldn't hold the lead, as the Cards came back in the fourth inning with three runs, aided and abetted by sloppy Brownie infield play. With one out, Walker Cooper was passed on four pitched balls. Ray Sanders singled to center, sending Cooper to third. Whitey Kurowski then slapped a grounder to Vern Stephens, who threw wild trying to force Sanders at second. Both Sanders and Kurowski were safe and Cooper scored on the play. Marty Marion fouled

to Laabs for the second out, but more fireworks were on the way.

Emil Verban slashed a single to left, and Sanders raced home with run number two. Up stepped Max Lanier, and the Cardinal hurler knocked Potter's first pitch into center for a single, scoring Kurowski with the third Cardinal tally and the final scoring of the day.

The Browns threatened in the hectic sixth inning, but young Ted Wilks came in to relieve Lanier and put out the fire with men on first and second and one out.

Attendance today was smallest of the Series, with only 31,630 fans coming out to the ballpark.

RADIO

WMCA—570 Kc.	WJZ—1050 Kc.
WEAF—550 Kc.	WNEW—1130 Kc.
WOR—710 Kc.	WLIS—1190 Kc.
WJZ—770 Kc.	WOV—1230 Kc.
WNTO—630 Kc.	WEVD—1330 Kc.
WINS—1060 Kc.	WENT—1450 Kc.
WABC—680 Kc.	WQXR—1560 Kc.

NOON TO 2 P.M.

12:00—WEAF—News Reports	WJZ—Glamour Manor
WABC—News; Kate Smith's Chat	WJZ—Talk—Maggi McNellis
12:15—WEAF—Talk—Maggi McNellis	WOR—Mealtime Melodies
WABC—Big Sister	12:30—WEAF—Flight Deck Jamboree
WOR—News; Juke Box	WJZ—News; Farm and Home Makers
WABC—Helen Trent	12:45—WABC—Our Gal Sunday
1:00—WEAF—Mary Margaret McBride	WOR—Consumer Quiz
WJZ—H. R. Baukhage, News	WABC—Life Can Be Beautiful
1:15—WOR—Terry's House Party	WJZ—Women's Exchange Show
WABC—Ma Perkins	1:30—WOR—Lopez Orchestra
WABC—Bernardine Flynn, News	1:45—WEAF—Morgan Beatty, News
WOR—American Women's Jury	WJZ—Galen Drake
WABC—The Goldbergs	

2 P.M. TO 6 P.M.

2:00—WEAF—The Guiding Light	WJZ—Cedric Belfrage, News
WJZ—News; Walter Kierman	WABC—Joyce Jordan, M.D.
2:15—WEAF—Today's Children	WOR—Talk—Jane Cowl
WJZ—Galen Drake	WABC—Two on a Clue
2:30—WEAF—Woman in White	WOR—News; Real Stories
WJZ—Ladies, Be Seated	WABC—Young Dr. Malone
2:45—WEAF—Hymns of All Churches	WABC—Perry Mason
3:00—WEAF—A Woman of America	WOR—Martha Deane Program
WJZ—Morton Downey, Songs	WABC—Mary Martin
3:15—WEAF—Ma Perkins	WJZ—Hollywood Star Time
WABC—Tena and Tim	WMCA—Adrian Rollins Trio
3:30—WEAF—Pepper Young	WOR—Talk—John Gambling
WJZ—Appointment With Life	WABC—The High Places
3:45—WEAF—Right to Happiness	WABC—Bob Trout, News
4:00—WEAF—Backstage Wife	WOR—News; Sunny Skylar, Songs
WJZ—Correspondents Abroad	WABC—Service Command Parade
WMCA—News; Ray Smith, Songs	4:15—WEAF—Stella Dallas
WJZ—Don Norman Show	4:25—WABC—News; Recorded Music
4:30—WEAF—Lorenzo Jones	WOR—Dr. Eddy's Food Forum
WJZ—News; Westbrook Van Voorhis	4:45—WEAF—Young Widder Brown
WJZ—Hop Harrigan	WABC—Scott Orchestra
5:00—WEAF—When a Girl Marries	WOR—Uncle Don
WJZ—Terry and the Pirates	WABC—Sing Along Club
WMCA—News; Milt Greene, Songs	5:15—WEAF—Portia Faces Life
WOR—Chick Carter	WJZ—Dick Tracy
WMCA—Recorded Music	5:30—WEAF—Just Plain Bill
WOR—Superman	WJZ—Jack Armstrong
WABC—Three Sisters, Songs	

WMCA—News; Music
5:45—WEAF—Front Page Farrell
WOR—Adventures of Tom Mix
WJZ—Captain Midnight
WABC—Wilderness Road

6 P.M. TO 9 P.M.

6:00—WEAF—News Reports	WOR—Sydney Moseley, News
WJZ—News—John B. Kennedy	WABC—Quincy Howe, News
WMCA—News; Talk; Music	6:15—WEAF—Concert Music
WOR—Newsreel	WJZ—Ethel and Albert
WABC—Edwin C. Hill, News	6:30—WOR—News—Frank Singiser
WJZ—Whose War? Sports Talk	WABC—Sports—Ted Husing
WMCA—World News Round-Up	6:40—WEAF—Sports—Bill Stern
6:45—WEAF—Lowell Thomas	WOR—Sports—Stan Lomax
WJZ—Henry J. Taylor, News	WABC—The World Today—News
WMCA—Raymond Scott Records	6:55—WABC—Joseph C. Harbach, News
7:00—WEAF—Johnny Mercer Show	WJZ—Sen. Robert Wagner
WABC—I Love a Mystery	WQXR—Lisa Sergio, News
7:15—WEAF—News—John W. Vandercook	WOR—Hopkins Orchestra
WJZ—Arlo Ensemble	WABC—Passing Parade
WMCA—Five-Star Final	7:30—WEAF—Dick Haymes, Songs
WOR—Arthur Hale, News	WJZ—Jean Tighe, Songs
WABC—Concert Orchestra	WMCA—Johannes Egge, News
7:45—WOR—The Answer Man	WJZ—Tell Me Doctor
WMCA—Dean Martin, Songs	8:00—WEAF—Ginny Simms, Songs
WOR—Frank Singiser, News	WJZ—News Comments
WABC—Big Town	8:15—WOR—The Better Half—Quiz
WJZ—Lum and Abner	8:30—WEAF—A Date With Judy
WABC—Play—Excess Baggage	8:45—WOR—To Be Announced
8:55—WABC—Bill Henry, News	

9 P.M. TO MIDNIGHT

9:00—WEAF—Mystery Theater	WOR—Gabriel Heatter, News
WJZ—Famous Jury Trials	WABC—Burns and Allen, Comedy
WHN—William S. Gailmor	9:15—WOR—Screen Test
WMCA—Richard Eaton—Talk	9:30—WEAF—Fibber McGee and Molly
WOR—American Forum	WJZ—Spotlight Band
WABC—This Is My Best	WMCA—China Salute
9:55—WJZ—Short Story	10:00—WEAF—Bob Hope, Comedian
WJZ—John W. Vandercook, News	WABC—Service to the Front
WMCA—News; Music	10:15—WOR—Paul Schubert, News
WJZ—Sen. Albert S. Hawkes	WMCA—So the Story Goes
10:30—WEAF—Hildegarde, Songs; Others	WOR—The Symphonette
WJZ—Let Yourself Go	WABC—Congress Speaks
WMCA—Frank Kingdon, News	10:45—WABC—Salute to China
WMCA—Musical Encores	11:00—WEAF, WOR—News; Music
WABC, WJZ—News; Music	11:15—WABC—Forum: Labor and the Veteran
11:30—WEAF—Words at War—Sketch	WJZ—Contemporary Composers
Concert: Theodore Weingand	WABC—Casey, Press-Photographer
12:00—WEAF, WABC—News; Music	WJZ, WMCA—News; Music

Still Champs

By FREDERICK C. OTHMAN

SPORTSMAN'S PARK, St. Louis, Oct. 9 (UP).—The Cardinals won the world series today and you should have seen 'em celebrate with soda pop-lemon flavor.

Dr. Harrison Weaver, the trainer, put on his red jacket in the dressing room and lined up his musical medicine bottles at the end of the ninth inning. An instant later there was a whoop and a holler and the baseballers filed in. They grinned and they laughed and pitcher Ted Wilks patted every newsmen on the stomach as he walked by.

Soon the dressing room was a shambles of movie cameras, flood lamps, exploding flash bulbs, newsmen, well-wishers, cops and baseball players.

"Naw," cried Emil Verban, when the radio man tried to get him to make a speech, "I didn't do nothin'."

The doc's phonograph now was blaring out hill billy music loud enough to be heard on Grand Avenue, the doc himself was banging his bottles with a rusty butter knife, and the Cardinals were lifting up Buzzy Waxes, their coach, turning him upside down; trying to steal his eye glasses, and generally making him sorry he ever got into the baseball business.

"Boy, oh boy," gloated Marty Marion, with his mind on that \$41.00 he is about to get as his share of the proceeds.

The Saga of a Ukrainian Poet

By SAMUEL PUTNAM

There is a very ancient tradition to the effect that the poet is essentially a seer, that is to say, one who is endowed with a vision beyond that of ordinary mortals and who thereby becomes, in a manner of speaking, a prophet whose function is to foresee the future of his people and to point out to them the paths they must follow in order to achieve their destiny. Or, as Christopher Caudwell puts it in his volume, *Illusion and Reality*, the poet is the harvest-singer whose song is at once one of toll and struggle and one of fruition.

An equally ancient tradition has it that the seer-bard is, characteristically, a blind man, the concept being that his outer blindness, by turning his gaze inward, confers upon him a deeper, brighter vision of that external reality which men with eyes are unable to behold for the reason that, to them, it is "dark with excess of light." Thus, we hear of blind Homer and the cities through which he begged his bread while singing of the woes of Ilium, the "face that launched a thousand ships," and the mighty battles of the well-greaved Achaeans.

Numerous other examples might be found of the sightless wandering minstrel, pausing now at the court of kings and now in the village market-place but singing always to his people and of his people, of their past, their present, and of the shadow-shrouded days to come.

I could not help thinking of all this recently as I read a most unusual and stirring item in the *Information Bulletin* put out by the embassy of the U. S. S. R. in Washington, D. C. For the seer-bard, the blind bard, lives today—or did live until the Nazis murdered him—in the Poltava region of the Ukraine. But let me quote you the words of the *Bulletin*, which in themselves constitute a miniature saga and, I believe, hold a lesson for the poet of today:

"OLD LEVKO IS DEAD:—When the Red Army had driven the Germans from Poltava, in the Ukraine, they found Levko dead at the crossroads, his grey sheepskin hat crumpled in the dust, his shabby grey

coat wrapped around him, bandura stringed musical instrument of the Ukraine—pressed to his breast, and a bullet in his head. The Germans had found out at last what the blind old man had sung about, wandering alone through Kremenchung and Mirgorod, what the songs were he'd sung in the market-places of Sorochintsi and of Poltava itself.

"To a people starving and wretched and almost despairing, his songs had spoken of the old days when they'd been free, of peaceful life and peaceful toil. And in his songs he had promised them, on the faith of a minstrel, that the days surely were coming when they would be free again. The people had wept, listening to blind old Levko's songs, but from his songs they had taken new courage to defy the oppressors. And now Levko is dead, but the memory of Levko lives forever in the hearts of the people of his beloved Ukraine."

Yes, blind Levko's song was a harvest-song; amid Nazi-created death and desolation he sang of the fruits of courage and endurance and final victory. I do not know if his songs have ever been collected, but they assuredly will be some day; for the peoples of the Soviet Union have long memories upon which their writers and scholars assiduously draw. It was Lenin who said: "Art belongs to the people." Your true people's artist does not need to be told that. He does not even think about it. With him, as with old Levko, it is a matter of instinct; he would not be able to conceive of any other purpose for his art, but with his bandura clasped to his bosom he stays by his people to the end—until he is found in the dust of the crossroad with a bullet in his head.

From that crossroad the path to the future leads to the art of tomorrow, an art which in some ways may prove to be not unlike that of our distant yesterdays.

Wilkerson on 'Freedom Road'

"Howard Fast's novel, *Freedom Road*, lays bare the essence of the Negro problem, in fundamental terms which our country needs sorely to understand," Doxey Wilkerson, executive editor of *People's Voice*, stated recently.

It is this vital aspect, which was not thoroughly grasped in most of the reviews on the book that have appeared to date, that prompted the *Daily Worker* Feature Page, in association with the *Worker's Bookshop*, to sponsor a public tribute to Howard Fast.

The character of the meeting, which will include an illumination of the problem, is the kind of tribute a serious, historical novelist like Howard Fast appreciates most. He raised the problem in order to help lay the basis for a solution. Joining Mr. Fast and Mr. Wilkerson in the discussion, will be Dr. E. Franklin Frazier, eminent Howard University sociologist, and Dr. Samuel Sillen, literary editor of the *Daily Worker*.

Music will be supplied by Josh White and Three Dots and a Dash, a mixed quartet under the direc-



DOXEY WILKERSON

tion of Sam Morgenstern. The meetings will take place on Friday evening, Oct. 13, at 8 p.m., at the City Center Casino, 131 W. 55 St. Admission is 90c.

Publishers Rally for FDR

A Registration Rally will be held this afternoon (Tuesday) at 5 p. m. at Madison Avenue and 45th Street, it was announced today by the Publishing Committee for Roosevelt, newly formed publishing group. Louis Calhern, stage star, will be chairman of the Rally and Mark Van Doren, famous writer, will speak. Outstanding theatrical personalities will also attend.

Plans for the Rally were made at Hill Hotel. More than 100 people in the publishing field attended the meeting and elected an executive committee. Members of the committee are: Marshall Best, Viking Press; Margaret Lesser, Doubleday & Doran; Bernard Smith, Alfred A.

Knopf; James Reid, Harcourt Brace & Co.; Joseph Margolies, Brentano's and the American Booksellers' Association; and Lillian Lustig, William R. Scott.

Further campaign activities of the Publishing Committee will be announced soon.

Jefferson Chorus

The Jefferson Chorus under the direction of Horace Grenell rehearses at the school on Wednesday evenings at 8 p. m. and Saturday afternoons at 3 p. m. Mr. Grenell is an instructor in How to Listen to Music and Music of Our Day, at the school.

Film Front

Motion Picture Alliance Program Would Set Films Back 25 Years

By David Platt

What would be the consequences in the motion picture industry, if the Republican candidate's anti-communist crusade should be endorsed by America on Election Day? The petty souls and tight minds in the pro-Dewey Motion Picture Alliance would be emboldened in their efforts to eliminate all enlightened thought in motion pictures.

The power and prestige of a Dewey-Hoover dominated Washington, would be on the side of the union-haters and red-baiters in Hollywood, threatening the whole progressive trend in pictures. That part of the screen controlled by men of ill-will,



would reflect the national disunity that Dewey's victory would encourage. The greatly strengthened anti-Teheran clique in filmdom would seek to reproduce the atmosphere that prevailed in the picture industry in the postwar years following World War I. That was a period of terrific class struggles in which our government condoned, and our films aided and abetted Red scares and race riots. In 1919-20, intolerant films like *Dangerous Hours* (Paramount), demonstrated how "Bolshevism" (organized labor), victimized everybody—"the dreamer, siren, fanatic, coward, good-natured dupe, misguided student bully, street woman, sneak and old lady." (Lewis Jacobs—*The Rise of the American Film*).

1919 ANTI-LABOR FILMS

If Dewey's anti-CIO campaign should, by some freakish political wind, be approved on Nov. 7, the hopped-up Motion Picture Alliance would encourage streamlined talkie remakes of dangerous films like these:

BOLSHEVISM ON TRIAL (Select Studio, 1919): Proclaimed the "impracticability of idealism, the eternal selfishness of human nature and the lunacy of free love."

RIGHT TO HAPPINESS (Universal, 1919): Featured Dorothy Phillips as Sonya, "fiery-tempered, bob-haired, cigarette-smoking Russian radical, sent to America to spread the seeds of Bolshevism." It posed the loaded question: "Which would you rather have in this country—destruction under the red flag or construction and cooperation under the American flag?"

THE WORLD AFLAME (Pathe, 1919): Redbaited the Seattle street-car strike of that year. Frank Keenan played Carson Burr, the Seattle Mayor who broke the strike by ordering his armed guards to shoot to kill. The "anarchists" repelled by kidnapping his son. Picture



A scene from the Warner Bros. film *Action in the North Atlantic*. Pro-union films like this would be impossible in a Hollywood dominated by the Motion Picture Alliance.

begins with the Burr family dinner spoiled by a cook reading a "Bolshevik" paper called *Red Messenger*. When peace is restored, the Mayor calls all the businessmen together to explain his cooperative profit-sharing plan to end strikes.

PAID IN FULL (Paramount, 1919): The story of a "loafer" who "thought the world owed him a living." His wife saved him from "his own folly."

UNDERCURRENT (Select, 1919): Story of a "misled" returned soldier who becomes embroiled in a "communist plot" to overthrow the country. He turns on "the destroyers" at the last moment.

NEW MOON (Select, 1919): The Bolsheviks are "indolent, lustful, cruel, vile."

THE UPLIFTERS (Metro, 1919): May Allison attends a rally of button-makers, then join the "uplifters." Finds free love. The boss's son saved her from a "fate worse than death."

RED VIPER (Tyrad, 1919): A Russian immigrant who admires Theodore Roosevelt, battles it out with a gang of "bomb-throwing East Side reds."

COMMON PROPERTY (Universal, 1920): A poor Russian peasant boy becomes "moderately wealthy" in America. Marries a lovely American girl. Returns to czarist Russia with his bride. A child is born. The three live in peace and contentment until the "cruel Bolsheviks" take power. They seize his wife and daughter.

HOLLYWOOD REJECTS MPA

This is only a small segment of the vicious screen attacks on the progressive labor groups of those days. The Motion Picture Alliance for the Preservation of "Hoover" Ideals, is an off-shoot of the Fight-Russia cabal of 1919. I shudder to

think of the dark days that would be in store for the nation's filmmakers, should the atmosphere of the MPA rule the picture industry. The witch-hunt against "hidden communists" in the Screen Guilds and unions, on the part of bigoted men who fear true democracy, would throw the industry back twenty-five years. It would set in motion a new, terrible wave of red-baiting films, a hundredfold more subversive than the 1919-20 cycle.

Fortunately, there exists today in Hollywood, a powerful, forward-looking movement of artists, writers and producers, who recognize that Fascism, not "Bolshevism" is on trial and that the policies of the Motion Picture Alliance can lead only to ruin.

Yes, the overwhelming majority in Hollywood wants a prosperous and united America at peace with the Soviet Union and with the world. The film industry certainly does not want economic catastrophe and furtive apple-belling on street corners—the trade mark of the Dewey-Hoover gang. Film people know too well, what unemployment and bread lines did to the box-office during the Hoover depression. That is one reason why Hollywood, like the rest of the nation, understands that the aspiration and program for a better world can be achieved only under the leadership of President Roosevelt.

MOTION PICTURES

ORIGINAL RUSSIAN VERSION—THE NEW GULLIVER (Exclusive N.Y. Showing) **STANLEY** (MGM) 14th St. & 4th Ave. Block tickets 10¢, 20¢, 30¢, 40¢, 50¢, 60¢, 70¢, 80¢, 90¢, 1.00. Prices on sale at box office.

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL 150 St. & 9th Ave. Doors Open 11 A. M. LAST 2 DAYS **GARY COOPER • TERESA WRIGHT** in *International Pictures* **"CASANOVA BROWN"** Frank Morgan Anita Louise Distributed through RKO Radio Pictures, Inc. Spectacular Stage Presentation Picture at 11:05, 1:50, 4:41, 7:32, 10:25. First Matinee Seats Reserved Circle 6-4000.

IRVING PLACE 14th St. & Union Sq. 1st Soviet Yiddish Film Festival **SHOLEM ALEICHEM'S** tragic-comedy **"LAUGHTER THROUGH TEARS"** with cast of MOSCOW JEWISH STATE THEATRE Plus... Prof. S. Michaelis in **"RETURN OF NATHAN BECKER"**

These Are the Nazis Arrogant, Cruel and Fiendish! **JOHN STEINBECK'S "The MOON IS DOWN"** — also — **"Voice in the Wind"** NOW at the **CITY Theatre 14 ST. 4 Ave.**

4 WEEKS ONLY! Original New Opera Co. production returns from Triumphant Coast Tour **JAN KIEPURA • MARTA EGGERTH** **The MERRY WIDOW** N.Y. CITY CENTER 131 West 55th Street Mayor F.H. LaGuardia, Pres. Evns. Inc. Sun. 90c to \$2.40, Tax Inc. Mat. Sat. & Sun. No Mon. Per.

GERTRUDE NIESEN in FOLLOW THE GIRLS JACKIE GLEASON Buster West-Irina Baranova-Tim Herbert 44th ST. THEATRE, W. of B'way, L.A. 4-4337 Evns. 8:30 Sharp. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30 Sharp Out-of-Town Mail Orders Given Prompt Attention **HOLIDAY MATINEE THURS., OCT. 12th**

THE THEATRE GUILD presents (in association with Jack M. Skirball) **JACOBOWSKY and COLONEL** the **FRANZ WERFEL-S.M. BEHRMAN COMEDY** Staged by ELIA KAZAN **LOUIS CALHERN ANNABELLA KARLWEIS MARTIN BECK** 45th St. W. of 9th Ave. Evnings 8:30. Matinee THURS. and SAT., 2:30

5th Year! "A PERFECT COMEDY." —ATKINSON, Times **LIFE WITH FATHER** with **ARTHUR MARGETSON** **NYDIA WESTMAN** EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way & 49th St. P.E. 6-9540 Evnings 8:40. Matinee WED. and SAT. at 2:40

MICHAEL TODD presents BOBBY CLARK in MEXICAN HAYRIDE by Herbert & Dorothy Fields Staged by HASSARD SHORT **SONGS BY COLE PORTER** WINTER GARDEN, B'way & 50th St. CL. 7-3181 Evns. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. (Col. Day) & Sat. 2:30

"BRILLIANT DANCING." —Martin, Times **PEARL PRIMUS** One of America's Foremost Modern Dancers **LIMITED ENGAGEMENT ENDS SAT. EVG.** BELASCO Theatre, 44th East of Broadway Evns. at 8:45, Matinee SATURDAY at 2:45

"A dramatic thunderbolt." —Winchell **LILLIAN HELLMAN'S NEW PLAY CORNELIA OTIS DENNIS DUDLEY SKINNER KING DIGGES THE SEARCHING WIND** Evns. 8:30. Matinee WED. and SAT. 2:40 FULTON Theatre, 46th St. W. of B'way

Buy War Bonds

Late Bulletins

Hull Denounces Linking Name With Any Talk of Dewey Cabinet

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (UP).—Secretary of State Cordell Hull protested today against a published story predicting that Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, if elected, would ask him to remain with the Government as special foreign policy adviser.

He said in a statement that he "must object to it or anything of the kind," regardless whether it was authorized by Dewey.

"I wish to make clear," he added, "that my support and loyalty belong primarily to the government and its present

official head, President Roosevelt. And in order that no American citizen may be misled this will continue to be my attitude."

The story, published today in the New York Herald Tribune and other papers, said Dewey is planning, if elected President, to ask Hull to remain with the Government and work toward building an international peace organization.

Hull said he was forced to object, at an early stage in order to "preserve the policy of non-partisan efforts rather than the contrary."

"While the subject matter of the publicity is complimentary to that portion of the work done by the present national administration to insure lasting peace," he said, "I must object to it or anything of the kind regardless of whether it is authorized or unauthorized."



President Greet 4-Power Proposals for World Security

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—President Roosevelt, commenting on the plan for an international security organization, said yesterday:

I wish to take this opportunity to refer to the work of the Dumbarton Oaks conversations between the delegations of the United States, the United Kingdom, the Soviet Union, and China, on the plan for an international organization for the maintenance of peace and security.

The conversations were completed, Saturday, Oct. 7, 1944, and proposals were submitted to the four governments for their consideration. These proposals have been made public to permit full discussion by the people of this country prior to the convening of a wider conference on this all-important subject.

Although I have not yet been able to make a thorough study of these proposals, my first impression is one of extreme satisfaction, and even surprise, that so much could have been accomplished on so difficult a subject in so short a time. This achievement was largely due to the long and thorough preparations which were made by the governments represented, and, in our case, were the result of the untiring devotion and care which the Secretary of State had personally given to this work for more than two and a half years—indeed, for many years.

The projected international organization has for its primary purpose the maintenance of international peace and security and the creation of the conditions that make for peace.

We now know the need for such an organization of the peace-loving peoples and the spirit of unity which will be required to maintain it. Aggressors like Hitler and the Japanese war lords organize for years for the day when they can launch their evil strength against weaker nations devoted to their peaceful pursuits.

This time we have been determined first to defeat the enemy, assure that he shall never again be in position to plunge the world into war, and then to so organize the peace-loving nations that they may, through unity of desire, unity of will and unity of strength, be in position to assure that no other would-be aggressor or conqueror shall even get started.

That is why, from the very beginning of the war, and paralleling our military plans, we have begun to lay the foundations for the general organization for the maintenance of peace and security.

It represents, therefore, a major objective for which this war is being fought, and, as such, it inspires the highest hopes of the millions of fathers and mothers whose sons and daughters are engaged in the terrible struggle and suffering of war.

The projected general organization may be regarded as the keystone of the arch and will include within its framework a number of specialized economic and social agencies now existing or to be established.

The task of planning the great design of security and peace has been well begun. It now remains for the nations to complete the structure in a spirit of constructive purpose and mutual confidence.

No Little Steel Ruling by Oct. 15

Special to the Daily Worker

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—Any prospect of sending a recommendation from the WLB to the White House for breaking the Little Steel formula before Oct. 15 went glimmering today when Chairman William H. Davis said discussions could not be concluded by that time.

Davis, speaking to a press conference, said the session today was devoted to consideration of the broad issues involved in the AFL and CIO cases demanding wage increases.

Daily Worker

New York, Tuesday, October 10, 1944



A strictly nonpartisan candid camera caught Thomas E. Dewey on March 21, 1941, when he broke through a picket line at the swanky Colony Club at 564 Park Ave. to make a speech to some lunching ladies. A policeman and a doorman are carefully protecting Dewey (he was district attorney at the time) from the picketers, who are members of the Hotel and Restaurant Workers Union, Local 6.

Since then Dewey has realized union men have votes. He stated last Sept. 7, "Of course the rights of labor to organize and bargain collectively are fundamental." How fundamental will these rights seem to Dewey after the voting is over?

The Veteran Commander

BREAKTHROUGH IN LITHUANIA

ON OCT. 8 the armies of the First Baltic Fronts (Generals Bagration and Cherniakovsky) resumed their offensive in Lithuania and achieved a strategic breakthrough of 60 miles on a front of close to 150 miles. This breakthrough is aimed at the cities of Liepava (Libau), Klaipeda (Memel) and Tilsit.

The objectives here are: to cut off the land escape route of the Germans from the region of Riga [the sea-route is already being cut by the recapture of the Estonian island of Oesel (Saasremaa) which blocks the exit from the Gulf of Riga and which is almost entirely in Soviet hands], to create a solid front along the border of East Prussia for a concentric attack on that province, and to capture the entire littoral of the Baltic south to Memel in order to insure sea communications between Tallinn and the front lines facing East Prussia and at the same time threaten the German communications between Germany, Finland and Sweden.

The power of the newest Soviet offensive can be gauged by the fact that sixty generals are directing it (it is well to remember that many Soviet divisions are commanded by Colonels, so that the great number of generals named in the order of the day of the C-in-C of the Red Army is still more significant).

The mass raid of the Soviet Air Force on Breslau is of great importance because it may be the harbinger of the intensification of Soviet operations in the direction of Silesia. Breslau controls most of the lines leading from Berlin to Silesia, Slovakia and the north Carpathian front.

In the Balkans Marshal Malinovsky has crossed the Keresh River and has reached the Tisza on a considerable front, only 72 miles from Budapest.

The enemy reports that Soviet troops have crossed the Danube above Belgrade between Novi Sad and the capital of Yugoslavia, while Marshal Tito reports that he has cut all railroads leading out of Belgrade.

It is interesting to note that when the Baltic and Transylvanian pockets are liquidated (which should happen in the near future) the German-Soviet front will be the shortest ever—some 900 miles from Memel to Nish (it is 1,600 miles long today) in an almost straight line.

THE American First Army has thrown a vise around Aachen which is almost surrounded. Although we were told some weeks ago that Aachen was already surrounded, the enthusiasm of the war correspondents was never borne out by the official communiques. But this time it appears to be a fact that the Aachen garrison will have difficulty in getting out. Nothing of importance happened on the fronts of the American Third and Seventh. Our troops are still battling in Fort Driant before Metz, but have made no headway in the last three days.

The British and Canadians have seized the causeway leading into Walcheren Island and the Zuid Beveland peninsula, thus bottling up the German garrisons of these positions which block the entrance into the West Schelde and Antwerp. The British have also considerably widened their salient pointing toward Arnheim, but have not yet crossed the Neder Rhine (Lek).

There were no major developments on the Italian Front.

In Greece British troops are following the retreating Germans and it is even doubtful that the latter will make a major stand on the Corinth Canal.

There were no important changes on the southern front of China. It seems that the Japanese have captured Foochow, the last port remaining in Chinese hands. It is possible that the Japanese will now spend some time consolidating their hold on the east coast of China. After all their main objective in the current campaign was to prepare resistance to a possible landing there.

PINKY RANKIN

